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INDEXED.
FEB 17 1916

GOOD FRUIT AND HOW TO GROW IT

THE
OASIS NURSERIES

REILLY BROS. NURSERIES
D[illegible]SVILLE, N.Y.

ALL READY FOR WORK ON THE DIGGER AT "SUMMIT VIEW" FARM

There are twenty-six horses in the picture--count them—all ready for work on the digger. We are often asked why it is necessary to use so much power. The reason is that we want every root. We guarantee our customers that our trees are well rooted and, therefore, spare neither labor nor expense to get the trees out of the ground in the best condition possible. From the many voluntary expressions of satisfaction received, we know that our efforts in this direction are appreciated.

JOHN H. REILLY SAYS:

JOHN H. REILLY

A philosopher once made this statement:

"The well-being of a people is like a tree; agriculture is its roots, manufacturing and commerce are its branches and leaves. If the root is injured, the leaves fall away, the branches break and the tree dies."

Of course Agriculture covers a diversity of crops, but the continued and increasing demand for Nursery stock, both fruit and ornamental, is a good illustration of the progress of our country, the advance in civilization its people are making, and the fact that they are learning to live better.

Fruits of all kinds are a necessity; profitable to many and should be a pleasure to all. There are thousands of people to whom fruit growing is a pastime or recreation. Many others, who plant for profit, confess that the money thus earned is the smallest reward for their labor. Everywhere there are village gardens, suburban homes, vacant lots and private estates whose **value would be greatly enhanced** through the careful and judicious planting of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs and Small Fruits. There are thousands of acres of land in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Michigan, Connecticut and other States that are not bringing in a profit of sixteen dollars an acre, when it could be making a **fine profit of five hundred to one thousand dollars per acre every year,** if planted to orchards.

I am pleased to submit for your approval this new edition of our catalogue. It is published, of course, in the interests of our Nurseries, but the real object of the catalogue is to give the planters of Fruit Trees, Ornamentals and Small Fruits **dependable information** and place before them an opportunity to purchase dependable, high grade Nursery Stock at exceptionally reasonable prices.

This new edition has been carefully revised and rewritten from cover to cover. In addition to presenting our products in an attractive manner to prospective purchasers, it contains a quantity of valuable information—descriptions of varieties, directions for planting, pruning, spraying, orchard management, correct distances for planting, soils, etc. In fact, we have endeavored to make this book **different from the usual Nursery catalogue,** offering only varieties of recognized value and not attempting to mention old sorts, that are absolete, for which there is no demand and which are not grown by Nurserymen at the present time.

I bespeak for this new catalogue your careful consideration. Read carefully the introductory pages, the instructions for ordering, the "Advice to Planters" in the back of the book. Note in particular our low prices, the "Chain of Evidence" on the double center page and our liberal discount and premium offers for early orders. I also call your attention to the subject matter at the beginning of each department. I believe this will be appreciated by everyone and **if these instructions are carried out** and this book preserved for future reference, **the best of results will be obtained.**

It seems hardly necessary to emphasize the fact, which is so self-apparent in its nature, that a location like ours and our long experience in selling direct to the planters, combined with progressive, straight-forward business methods, give us **unusual advantages in the production of Nursery Stock** that enable us to **give our customers the best of service** and, therefore, the **greatest satisfaction.**

In conclusion I desire to state that Reilly Brothers offer you **the finished product**—fruit trees and plants that are as good as money and skill can produce—**at reasonable prices.** Whether you plant for pleasure or for profit, we can be of service to you. If you are interested, let's get together; if you are not interested we can tell you why you should be. **Why not write to me anyway?**

A copy of this catalogue will be sent free of charge to every customer who desires one, or to any friend who is interested, upon request.

Order Early. Don't Overlook Special 10% Discount Offer on all Orders if Received Before March 1st, 1915.

J. H. Reilly

A CORDIAL INVITATION

THOMAS P. REILLY

IS extended to you to visit our Nurseries. In the growing season the trees and plants are a beautiful and interesting sight, and a warm welcome awaits our patrons and friends who find it convenient to visit us in person. A visit to a modern Nursery is well worth while, and we wish it were possible for each and every one who receives this book to take advantage of this offer, but we can hardly hope to realize our desire in this matter, as our catalogue goes into thousands of homes each year, some in every State in the Union. You desire to buy trees and plants and think perhaps, that you are not buying enough to make it worth while to go to the Nursery to pick them out, or perhaps the Nursery is too far away, or you haven't the time to go. So for a good many reasons, the Nursery must come to you, and that is the reason for this catalogue.

When you plant an orchard, you are building it just as if you were building a house or a barn. Laying the foundation for future profits, for big crops each season. **When you purchase trees,** you should exercise just as much care as you do when you buy a new wagon, separator, or roofing for the barn.

Real economy consists in buying first-class trees—trees that will "pick up" and begin to "do things" right away, because they have been properly grown in the Nursery.

Now take into consideration the care, labor, and constant vigilance it takes to grow trees of this kind. We can't stick the tree into the ground and let it "grow itself,"—the quality trees require more than that. It is necessary to cultivate the rows of young trees; to spray the leaves and wood tree from insects; to prune them to produce branches from which to grow a good top; to bud them, in fact, to look after them with more care and attention than you give your fields of corn, for you are working one season, while we must look after our trees for years, that they may thrive in your orchards and bear fruit for you.

Our Method of selling direct to the planter not only eliminates all agents and middlemen's profits and excessive selling expenses, **a saving of from one-third to one-half** on the total amount of the order, but assures the purchaser that he will receive high grade, clean, healthy, true to name trees without unnecessary handling.

Our Prices are as low as we can consistently make them, and we believe that you will find that they compare most favorably with those of our competitors.

Our Offices are contained in a two-story frame building, adjacent to the packing house, well lighted, well ventilated, and conveniently and neatly arranged to take care of the correspondence and orders from our customers accurately and quickly. Only competent, experienced clerks are employed and all office work is done under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, thus reducing the possibility of mistakes and delays to a minimum. Rigid economy is practiced in all matters of office expenditure. We do not believe it necessary to have thousands of feet of floor space and costly office equipment in order to properly and promptly look after the interests of our customers. **Good trees are not grown in the office,** and, to us, it has always seemed the best policy to invest our surplus earnings in adding to the already superior quality of our products rather than to the useless ornamentation of our offices.

Our Competitors: We have no quarrel with our many competitors in the Nursery business, but are content with the knowledge that **our carefully grown stock is giving general satisfaction** to thousands of planters, some in every State in the Union, as is evidenced by the steady increase in our business and the large number of unsolicited expressions of approval we are receiving every day.

OUR GUARANTEE: We guarantee our trees to be free from San Jose Scale. Dansville is the only center of any important size that is entirely free from San Jose Sale; this fact is not generally known. It has been said that Dansville trees are **worth five cents more than the market price** as the reputation of Dansville Nurseries for freedom from San Jose Scale and general vigor of its trees and plants is worth many thousands of dollars to the planter who buys Dansville trees. We guarantee our trees to be clean, healthy and up to standard in every way for the size and grade ordered. We guarantee our trees to be true to name. While we exercise the greatest care to have our stock genuine and reliable, we agree to replace on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that our replacing it or offering to replace shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

We do not believe in making extravagant, and usually impossible, claims and promises. **The success of our business depends upon the satisfaction of our customers,** and by careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of lovers and buyers of fine fruit trees and plants, for quality always wins in the battle for business supremacy.

In Conclusion it might be well to state that we have spent a life time in the growing of fruit trees; it has been our hobby from childhood. **We have spared neither pains nor money to get the best results.** We are in the field at daylight and oversee every bit of work done and every order sent out. We do not leave this to our employees, who have only the day's wages at stake, but do it ourselves. This is one of the secrets of our success.

We offer you the finished product at reasonable prices. Your own best interests require that you should deal with a firm that is reliable—that is "In business to stay." Therefore, we trust that the foregoing "talk" will be convincing enough to induce you to give us a trial—which is sufficient, we know, to make you a good friend and regular customer of

REILLY BROTHERS *The Oasis Nurseries* **Dansville, N. Y.**

How to Order

Warning. Some of our regular customers delayed ordering until late last year and we were compelled to refuse their orders as we were sold out. ***Don't delay*** this year—send in your order now. If you have not got the money for the full amount, send part, say one-fourth cash, just enough to show that you mean business and we will hold your order for you but ***don't delay, send in your order.***

Terms: Cash with order, except in large orders when satisfactory reference is given, and then the order must be accompanied by one-fourth cash.

C. O. D. orders: We will ship stock C. O. D., providing one-fourth cash accompanies order.

Remittance—Should be made by Bank Draft, Express Money Order, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or your own personal check.

In Ordering—Use the enclosed order blank and give ***full shipping directions.*** If Post Office address is different from Railroad station be sure to give both.

Rates—We allow ten rates on lots of five or more of the same variety and hundred rates on lots of 50 or more of the same kind, provided that the lot is composed of not less than ten of any one variety. Lots composed of less than ten of a variety will be charged at ten rates and lots less than five of a variety at single rates. Different kinds such as 30 apple and 20 plum cannot be taken together so as to make hundred rates. The lot must be of one kind as 50 apple or 50 plum.

10% **DISCOUNT** 10%

On all Cash Orders received before March 1st. On all Cash Orders received after March 1st, 5% Discount. **NO DISCOUNT ON ANY BUT CASH ORDERS.**

Why Not Get Up a Club Order?

There are probably a goodly number of people in your immediate vicinity who will be in need of Fruit Trees and plants this season. By getting up a club order, you can easily pay for your own order and help your friends and neighbors to get trees for perhaps one-half of what they have been paying.

In return for your time and trouble, we will allow you a special

4% on all orders from $20 to $50

6% on all orders of $50 or more

on the order and will be pleased to send extra Catalogs, Order Sheets and Envelopes for your use.

In addition to this liberal discount you save considerable on transportation charges by having all the orders shipped in one box to your address. Club orders are put up carefully so that the club raiser will have no trouble in distributing the stock upon arrival. We will tie each order up separately and make no extra charge for this additional service.

This liberal discount is given the club-raiser for securing us new customers. Therefore if the order is all for one person the discount can not be taken out. Start on the club order today; you will be surprised how easy it is to get your friends and neighbors interested.

We will be glad to send extra catalogs, order sheets and envelopes to help you get up the order.

ORDER NOW. PAY IN SPRING.

If you haven't the money now, send your order anyway. We will reserve the stock for you and notify you before shipment is made. Don't Delay Ordering. Do It Now.

STANDARD APPLE TREES

THE Apple is the universal fruit, and unquestionably the leader of all fruits grown in the United States. The trees thrive and produce satisfactory crops in practically every state in the Union—North, South, East and West—providing proper varieties are selected; in fact, the United States may well be called the "Apple Barrel of the World."

THE TREES: The first essential point in successful fruit growing is the selection of the varieties adapted to your location. As before stated, we shall be pleased to assist you in selecting such varieties of Apples as are best for your plantings; just tell us what the soil is, where the orchard is to be located, the height above the sea-level, and we know that we can give you valuable advice.

SOIL: While the Apple is a tree that can be successfully grown in almost any soil when proper attention is given to cultivation and fertilizing, the most gratifying results are obtained on a deep, gravelly or clay loam. Sandy loam will likewise produce profitable bearing trees, and some very stony fields furnish ideal conditions for orchards. Practically any soil that will produce a good crop of grain, corn or wheat will be entirely suited to growing Apples. If the soil is a stiff clay or loam, it should be deeply plowed and well harrowed. Care should be taken to provide good drainage, as the trees are impatient of a wet soil; this can be done by selecting a location with a slight natural slope, or by under draining with field-tile. At the time of plowing the ground should be liberally fertilized either with barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers that contain the elements needed by your particular soil, a matter very easily determined through your State Agricultural Experiment Stations.

PLANTING THE TREES: The trees should be set 30 to 40 feet apart each way, depending somewhat upon varieties used. Dig the hole large enough to take the roots without crowding, and deep enough to let the tree stand a little lower than it stood in the nursery. Work fine dirt well in among all the fine roots, and cover the surface with dry soil, firmed thoroughly, that the rootlets may come in contact with the soil at every point. If planted in dry weather, water may be applied freely at the roots, but avoid wetting the surface, as it will cause the soil to form a hard crust. A mulch of hay, straw, or newly cut grass clippings is advisable in case of dry weather immediately after planting.

CULTIVATION: Keep the soil loose by frequent cultivation; this tends to conserve moisture by forming a dust mulch. We do not approve of a permanent seeding in an orchard, but sweet corn or vegetables may be grown if the soil has been well fertilized. The best cultivation for an Apple orchard is that which begins early in the season and keeps the surface soil stirred until late Summer or early Fall. For the first few years the land may be plowed rather deep at the first Spring workings. For subsequent cultivations, spring-tooth, cut-away, and smoothing harrows adapt themselves to the orchard soil, but no single tool is best for all soils nor all years. In loose soils, shallow cultivation is always preferable. When the land is once in good condition, little time or effort is required to keep it so. Crust should never be allowed to form, and weeds should be killed at once. The surface should be thoroughly stirred at least once in two weeks during the season of cultivation. The same general directions here given for Apple orchards are applicable also to Pear, Plum, and Cherry culture; but we have deemed it advisable to add some other notes in those departments, to which you are referred.

PRUNING: The newly planted Apple tree should be pruned before it starts growth in the Spring, and pruning from then on should be given careful attention, especially while the tree is young. A great deal depends upon proper pruning. Don't let the trees go for several years and then try to put them into shape. Do the pruning each season. Instructions for pruning Apple trees are given under the general heading of "Orchard Planting and Management" in the back of this catalogue.

VARIETIES: Many growers make the mistake of planting too many varieties. When the buyer comes around, he will tell you that you have not enough of any one variety to bother with. Confine your list to not more than five varieties—the varieties that seem to do best in your locality. Among the best commercial varieties we might mention Ben Davis, Gano, Baldwin, Northern Spy, York Imperial, Stark, King, Grimes Golden, McIntosh, Stayman's Winesap. Agents will try to induce you to plant new varieties, telling you that these new varieties are immense growers, bear enormous crops, and that the fruit sells for double the price of other varieties. When the agent begins to talk this way, laugh at him and stick to your old varieties and you will be money in. Don't experiment; let your State Experimental Station do that—that is what you pay them for.

The success of your Apple orchard depends on your getting good, clean, healthy young trees, free from disease, and varieties that are true to name. YOUR SUCCESS OR FAILURE DEPENDS UPON THE MAN OR FIRM YOU BUY YOUR TREES FROM. Why trust all this to unscrupulous parties who are not responsible and do not care what kind of trees they deliver? YOU spend hundreds of dollars bringing a young orchard into bearing; why take chances on this stock being worthless, after spending all this money? Reilly Brothers Apple Trees have the reputation of being clean, straight, healthy, free from disease, and strictly true to name. This year we budded 120,000 Apple Stock for some of the largest Fruit Growers in several different states—their own selection of varieties. The trees are sold before the stock is budded. WHY DO THESE BIG FRUIT GROWERS PICK OUT REILLY BROS. TO GROW THEIR APPLES WHEN THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF NURSERYMEN, DEALERS AND AGENTS IN THEIR OWN VICINITY? THERE'S A REASON. These fruit growers are investing thousands of dollars and should they receive diseased trees or trees that are not true to name, they stand to lose a whole lot of money. These men are not risking a fortune on every so-called nurseryman that gets out a catalogue, buying his trees here, there, and everywhere at the lowest possible price, to fill his orders. Neither are they taking any chances with agents who claim to be representing the greatest firms in the country and charging high prices for their "Pedigree Stock" as they call it. They buy from a firm they can depend upon. Why should YOU take chances?

Our selection for orchard planting would be the 2 yr. 6-7 ft. size or the 1 yr. No. 1 4-5 ft. size.

NORTHERN SPY

One of the most popular of all Apples in the Northern Climatic Belt. Grows well on clay. Has a brisk, subacid flavor.

Our Apple trees are all budded on whole roots of imported French seedlings. While these cost us much more than the domestic seedlings, they are much stronger and produce hardier trees. **Note the exceptionally low prices on all varieties of Standard Apple.** We have an unusually large supply this season, and as usual, are giving our customers every advantage in price possible.

Prices for all Varieties of Apple Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year		3 Feet and up	.15	$1.00	$ 8.50
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.10	.80	6.00
XX Size	Two Year	5 to 6 Feet	.17	1.00	9.00
XXX Size	Two Year	6 to 7 Feet	.21	1.50	10.50

10% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. 5% Discount on all cash orders received after March 1st. Order early and get the Free Premiums and Liberal Discount.

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST: Fruit medium to large, pale yellow, tender, sub-acid, good quality. A desirable variety for the home orchard. One of the earliest summer apples, excellent for dessert or culinary use. Tree is a fairly good grower, moderately long-lived, good cropper; erect and productive. Late July and August.

GOLDEN SWEET: Large yellow Apple, very sweet and good. Tree a good grower, vigorous, compact. Cultivated principally for home use. Healthy, hardy, comes into bearing rather young, and yields moderate to heavy crops biennially. Of no commercial value but is sold in limited quantities in local markets. Mid-August to late September.

LIVLAND RASPBERRY: An early red Apple of excellent quality. Smooth, clear, waxen white, deeply marked with light crimson stripes and shaded on the sunny cheek. Flesh is pure white, fine grained, tender, juicy, mild, almost sweet and stained with red. Very attractive in appearance. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy, bears third to fourth year and seems to do well in all Apple growing sections. Blooms late, makes a good filler and bears abundant crops like Duchess. August in New York, Michigan and Northern states. Late June and early July in South. Earlier than Duchess and just before Yellow Transparent.

MAIDEN BLUSH: Large, flat, pale yellow with red cheek. Tender and pleasant but not highly flavored. Tree an erect grower and good bearer. It is valued especially for market and culiuary use. Makes very white evaporated stock. It is recognized as a standard market variety, and has proveu very satisfactory for the commercial orchard, because the tree is a fine grower, hardy, comparatively long-lived, and a reliable cropper, yielding good crops almost aunually. A favorite with many growers; bears good crops everywhere; comes into bearing youug, usually fourth or fifth year, and has been planted successfully throughout the United States. September to November in Northern states; Virginia, Kentucky, aud Southern states August to September.

RED ASTRACHAN: A very beautiful early summer apple. Medium size, yellow, largely covered with light and dark red, presenting a bright appearance. Is grown particularly for home use, and is always in demand in the market. Tree of medium size, and good cropper; hardy, bears youug (usually the fourth year) and abundantly. Fruit hangs to the tree until fully ripe, but sometimes the crop matures unevenly. When fully ripe and mellow, it is very desirable for dessert use. Is adapted to soils and conditions in all parts of the country. It has some disadvantages, but is the best apple of its class and season. In New York, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and neighboring states, late July to September. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, last of June to first of July.

SUMMER VARIETIES (Continued)

SWEET BOUGH: Large, light greenish yellow, sweet, crisp, aud juicy and good. Tree is moderately vigorous, close and compact, bears freely. It is handled to a limited extent in local markets, but is too soft to stand shipping to distant markets. Cannot be ranked among profitable commercial varieties, but as a kitchen fruit has no equal of its season. Tree comes into bearing young, makes a handsome head and is long-lived. A universal favorite for the home orchard. August and early September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT: One of the best of the extra early apples; good for culinary use, and acceptable for dessert. Bears unusually early, is a reliable cropper, yielding good crops annually. Fruit medium size, uniform in shape, rouudish, ovate, tender; very good quality. Pale waxen yellow when fully ripe. Begins to ripen in July before Early Harvest. On young, vigorous trees the fruit may grow rather large. The tree is a good grower, hardy, and is recommended for the South, where many varieties are unsatisfactory, and extensively plauted in the North. It is the most profitable of the early apples, and should be planted in every commercial orchard, large or small, especially those near good markets. Succeeds well on thin soils. Bruises show up on clear skin and fruit requires careful handling. In New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, last of July and first of August. Virginia, Missouri, New Mexico, last of June.

FALL VARIETIES

ALEXANDER: A typical representative of the class of Russian Apples, commonly known as the Aport group. Fruit is large, and attractive; deep red, medium quality, suitable for culinary rather than dessert use. Uniform in size and shape. Many fruit growers regard Alexander favorably for commercial purposes and in some markets there is a brisk demand for the fruit at a good price. Tree is hardy, vigorous, and moderately productive. In some localities it is subject to blight. Ripens continuously during a period of four to six weeks. September and October.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY: An attractive, medium sized Apple, pale yellow overspread or striped and splashed with light and dark red. Flesh yellowish white, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Tree medium to rather large, vigorous, form upright, spreading to roundish; hardy, healthy, long-lived and a regular cropper. Desirable for home orchard but not so valuable for commercial purposes. Especially good quality for dessert use. Comes into use in September and ripens in succession during a period of several weeks, continuing in season till December.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG: This is the best of the Russian Apples, is also the handsomest and most valuable for commercial purposes. Sure cropper and succeeds in all sections. Fruit is large, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and pleasant. Bears young and abundantly. Fruit hangs well to the tree until ripe; is uniform in size and quantity. The tree is a moderate grower, and can be planted close. One of the hardiest trees grown, and the dense, heavy foliage makes it one of the most desirable for hot, dry climates. It is of great adaptability and is grown all over the country. Makes an ideal filler. Ripens in the Northern states iu late August and September; early in July in Arkansas, Missouri, Virginia, and other Southern states.

FALL PIPPIN: Very large, roundish, yellow; flesh juicy, rich and of good flavor; widely favored as a market apple. The crop does not ripen uniformly. When grown under favorable couditions and properly handled it generally gives satisfaction. We cousider it one of the most desirable varieties of its season for the home orchard. Late September to January.

GRAVENSTEIN: Cousidered among reliable growers as one of the best Fall Apples. Good size, productive, excellent quality for culinary purposes. It is perhaps uuexcelled by any variety of its season. Usually sells at comparatively high prices. Comes into bearing moderately early, is quite productive, and a pretty reliable cropper. Crop ripens continuously during a period of several weeks. As compared with other varieties of its class it stands up well in good dry cold storage. A desirable Apple for both domestic aud market use. Fruit large to above medium, fairly uuiform iu size, but not in shape; greenish yellow, striped with red. Flesh yellowish, sub-acid, teuder and juicy. Very good to best. Tree large, vigorous aud upright, matures rapidly, is very productive. Late September uutil early November; August in California, Virginia and Southern States.

RAMBO: Medium, yellowish white, mottled with red. Flesh tender, juicy, and of mild flavor. Tree vigorous in growth and a profuse bearer. A widely known variety that has proveu profitable to many planters. The fruit is used in many localities for drying, the whiteness of the fruit makiug it very attractive when offered iu the market. Rambo, when well growu, is an apple of excellent quality, although iu this state it does not take first rank for any purpose. It is less attractive in size aud color aud less desirable for market thau Baldwiu and Northern Spy. It seems to do well ou rather light, rich soils, either saudy or lime stone formatiou with well-draiued subsoil. The wood is rather brittle and ofteu breaks with heavy crops. October aud November.

RED BIETIGHEIMER: A good cookiug Apple, but coarse, sub-acid and not desirable for dessert use. Fruit extremely large, drops badly before the crop is ready to pick. Comes into bearing rather early and under favorable conditions is an annual bearer but only moderately productive. Tree large, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, or roundish. Fruit pretty uniform in size and shape, often much russetted and with outstanding russet rays. Skiu thick, tough, smooth; bright pale yellow to greeuish or whitish, washed with pinkish red and sparingly splashed with deeper red. Flesh almost white, firm, very coarse, somewhat tough, juicy. A good Apple for exhibition, but not worthy of cultivation for either home use or market. September aud October.

TWENTY OUNCE: Highly esteemed for home use and used quite extensively for commercial planting in New York State. Fruit is large, attractive, green becoming yellowish with broad stripes aud splashes of red. Keeps well for a late Fall variety aud stands shipping well. Hangs pretty well to the tree for so large au Apple, is pretty uniform in size and generally reliable and satisfactory in color and quality. Is especially esteemed for culinary uses but is inferior to other varieties for evaporating. Tree is a rather vigorous grower with maiu brauches erect and laterals rather willowy and more or less drooping. The top is inclined to grow rather deuse and requires coustant attention to keep it properly pruned to admit ight so that the fruit may color

FALL VARIETIES (Continued)

properly. Tree when fnll grown is of medinm size, and may be planted closer in the orchard than Baldwin, R. I. Greening, or Northern Spy. Comes into bearing young, yielding moderate to even heavy crops annually. Especially snbject to snnscald and canker on the trunk and larger limbs. The skin of the fruit is apt to become roughened by the application of spray mixtures. In spraying, after the fruit is set, it is desirable therefore, to use an abundance of lime in the Bordeanx Mixtnre and make the application uniform and thorongh but not excessive. Late September to early Winter.

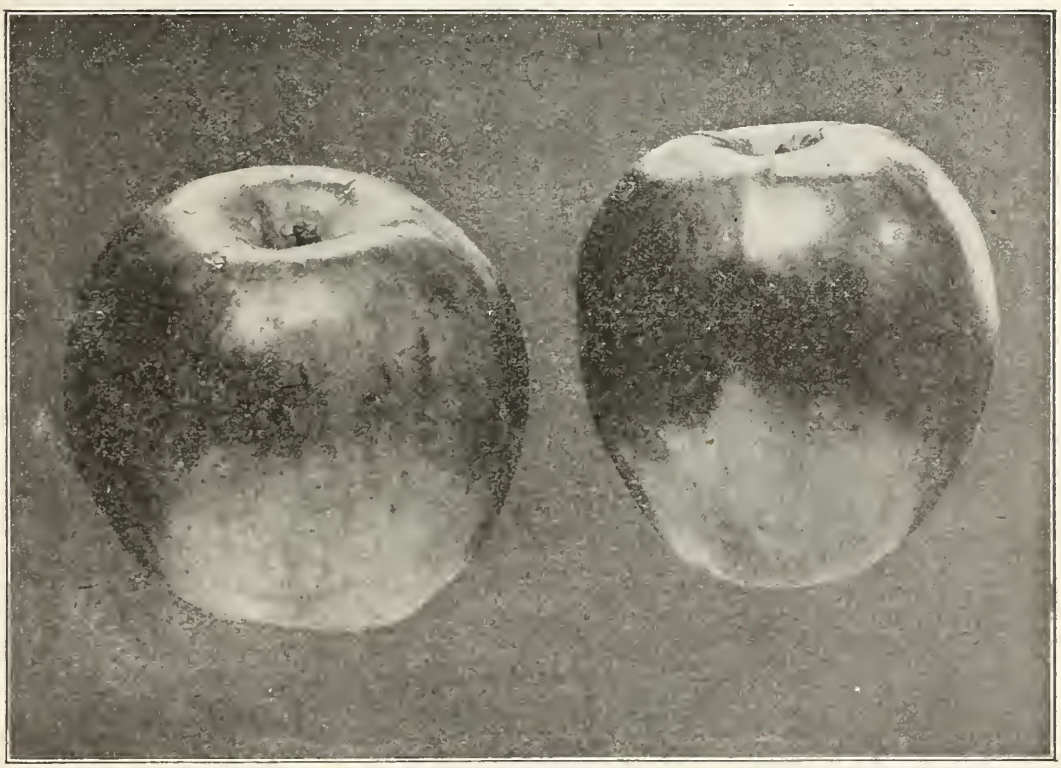
WEALTHY: This variety is particularly valnable in cold climates because the tree is very hardy. The frnit sells well, being of bright red, good quality for dessert and culinary pnrposes. Fruit is medium size, smooth-skinned, mostly covered with bright red. Flesh whitish, moderately fine, crisp, tender, and agreeably flavored. Wealthy is being planted largely for commercial purposes as a filler in many sections. The tree is a free grower and productive. Bears fourth to fifth year. Can often be held for holiday trade. Plant Wealthy for profit as well as for home use. Season in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Montana, Dakota, from October to January; Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, California, Utah and neighboring states from September to November.

WILLIAMS FAVORITE: A very beautiful, bright red apple of mild agreeable flavor, good for dessert bnt not suitable for canning uses. Tree rather small and a slow grower, but when properly tilled and fertilized becomes rather large and vigorous. Flesh firm, a little coarse, somewhat tinged with red, pleasant mild sub-acid, aromatic, good. It is a favorite in Boston and other Eastern markets and is grown to a limited extent for commercial purposes, in several sections. Does not stand shipping well, the skin being tender, thin, and easily bruised, therefore best handled in small packages. It can be recommended for eommercial planting where fruit of this type and season is desired. Late August and early September.

WOLF RIVER: A variety of the Aport group. Resembles Alexander very closely in size, form and color. Tree is a strong, spreading grower, not an early bearer but productive in alternate years. Yellow or greenish mottled and blnshed with bright, deep red. Flesh firm, moderately coarse, tender, juicy, snb-acid, a little aromatic, good. Tree is very hardy, a good grower, yielding moderate to good crops. The fruit being large, shapely and highly colored, often sells well becanse of the attractive appearance; some frnit growers are finding it a very profitable variety. A good cooking Apple. In New York, September to December, with October as commercial limit in ordinary storage. In cold storage can be held till January.

WINTER VARIETIES

BAILEY SWEET: A beautiful red apple, distinctly sweet and of very good quality. Not a very good keeper and in some localities fruit is apt to be rather scabby and knotty. Unless well-sprayed the percentage of unmarketable and low-grade frnit runs rather high. Tree is reliably productive, but does not excel either in vigor, health, or hardiness. It is not recommended for general cultivation. Fruit continnes as large as Baldwin or larger and averages above medium. Skin



STAYMAN'S WINESAP
Popular because of large size and high quality

DELICIOUS
A good shipper and keeps well in storage

WINTER VARIETIES (Continued)

rather tender, nearly smooth, bright yellow, largely covered with deep red. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, moderately coarse, rather tender, agreeable in flavor, decidedly sweet, good quality. October to January or later.

BALDWIN: Large, roundish, skin a deep red, flesh jnicy, crisp, snb-acid, uniform in size. Tree large, very vigorous, branches large and strong; upright and spreading. Baldwin is preeminently the leading variety in eommercial orchards in New York, New England, certain regions of Sonthern Canada, and the Southern peninsula of Michigan, and on the clay soils of Northern Ohio. In the South and Southwest it is not so desirable, as it becomes a Fall Apple and does not attain as good qnality. From Colorado to Washington it is more or less grown in many localities. Not only is Baldwin the standard Apple in American markets, but it is one of the leading Apples used for export trade, and one of the principal varieties handled in cold storage. It is highly regarded as an eating and cooking apple. It yields a pretty uniform erop of fruit with a very light percentage of culls when kept free from injurious insects and diseases. Bears abont the seventh year. New York, Michigan, and higher altitudes in Northwestern states, from November to March. In common storage keeps until May or even later in cold storage; at its best in January. In Virginia, Tennessee and other Sonthern states, ripens latter part of September, where it can be kept until Christmas or held in cold storage nntil Jannary or February.

BAXTER: A large, red Apple, decidedly attractive in appearance. Pale yellow or whitish, largely mottled and blnshed with rather bright red. A blnish bloom gives the skin a rather dnll appearance, but when polished it is bright and glossy. Highly colored specimens show bnt little of the yellow gronnd color. Flesh yellowish, sometimes stained with red, firm, rather coarse, moderately jnicy, mild snb-acid, and slightly aromatic. Tree prodnctive and vigorous, upright, spreading open. In the St. Lawrence Valley it is said to be a strong grower, hardy and not snbject to scab. It is there regarded as a desirable Apple for commercial pnrposes. We consider it inferior in qnality to other varieties of its season snch as Tompkins King, McIntosh and Hnbbardston and generally it does not rank high in qnality. November to January.

BEN DAVIS: Large, handsome, showy Apple, frnit usnally above medium to large; pretty uniform in shape and size, tongh skin, striped and splashed with dark red. Flesh whitish, slightly tinted with yellow, moderately coarse, juicy, and somewhat aromatic. Tree is a strong grower and heavy bearer, rather rank growing, especially when young. It is very successfully grown in the Virginias and Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missonri, Arkansas and portions of adjoining states, and has given good results in all sections of the North. It is sometimes criticized on the point of quality, bnt there is no Apple that is more favored on acconnt of its hardiness, prodnctiveness, and endnrance of shipping. Improved Ben Davis is better in qnality and has all the good characteristics of the Ben Davis. The tree comes into bearing at an early age, nsually bearing annually and abundantly; often makes a good growth even while bearing good crops. The frnit is thick-skined, and does not show bruises easily; presents a good appearance in a package after being handled or shipped in the ordinary way. Will keep all Winter in ordinary eellar. Can be held in storage until April.

BISMARK: In size and general appearance resembles Alexander somewhat. Fruit large, bright yellow, covered with solid dark red on the exposed cheek and rather uniform in size and shape. Flesh nearly white, moderately coarse, rather tender, juicy, sub-acid, fair to good. Tree dwarfish, with short, stont, drooping branches; hardy, healthy, comes into bearing rather yonng, is a reliable eropper and very productive. Frnit ranks about with Alexander and Wolf River in qnality and is generally regarded as inferior in dessert qualities but suitable for kitchen or market. Even when grown as standards the trees may be planted much closer than the ordinary commercial varieties. Has not been tested enough to demonstrate its market value. Originated in New Zealand. Begins to ripen in October and its season extends to early Winter.

DELICIOUS: An excellent and deservedly popular variety. Fruit is large, distinctive in shape, dark red blending to golden yellow at blossom end. Flesh fine grained, crisp, jnicy, melting, and as the name implies, delicions. Keeps well in storage, is an extra good shipper and commands a good price in the market. Tree is one of the hardiest, strongest and most vigorous growers, forming a well shaped head of strong arching branches, capable of bearing large loads of fruit; a late bloomer, blossoms strongly and has been thoroughly tested in all orchard regions with satisfactory results. Originated in Iowa. Bears fourth to sixth year. December to March. Northern New York, Michigan Apples, and those grown in higher altitudes of the Northwest will keep in storage until May. Those in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other Southern and Southwestern states should be put on the market before February.

FALLAWATER: Very large, yellow with dull red eheek. Flesh tinged with yellow or green, firm, eoarse, crisp, moderately tender, jnicy, snb-acid, to mildly sweet, without distinct or high flavor. Tree makes a moderately light root growth in the nursery. In the orchard becomes large and vigorons, upright to ronndish. Originated in Bucks Connty, Pennsylvania. In favorable localities it colors well and develops better qnality than elsewhere. At its best flesh is coarse and but second rate in quality. Tree usually a good bearer but frnit, being large, there is apt to be a considerable loss from dropping. Variable in season and not generally regarded with favor by New York orchardists except possibly in some parts of Long Island. Season November to March, being qnite variable in different localities and in different seasons. On Long Island eommonly in season in October and out of season in January.

FAMEUSE: (Snow Apple) Medium size, deep crimson; flesh snow-white, melting, and delicious. One of the best dessert frnits, and valnable for market. The fruit is very handsome and always sells well. Tree is hardy and vigorons, succeeding well in the North. Commonly known as the Snow Apple. Keeps well in storage. In some sections it does not develop its best color, and in some seasons in unfavorable localities it is so poorly colored as to be unsatisfactory. In snch sections it is better to plant McIntosh instead of Fameuse if one desires to grow a variety of the Fameuse group. October to Midwinter.

GANO: This is a variety of the Ben Davis type. Fruit is more highly colored, less striped in appearance and more of a solid, deep red color. Attractive in appearance, stands handling well and

Detach this Sheet, Mark Premium to Which You Are Entitled, and Attach to Your Order Blank

This Beautiful Rose Tree Given FREE With Every Order

With every order amounting to **Five Dollars** or more, received on or before February 20th, we will include **without charge one of these beautiful Rose Trees** in addition to the St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry plants offered on the other side of this sheet.

ORDER NOW and get both premiums.

TREE ROSES—The Tree Roses are grafted on hardy Rose stalks four or five feet high, are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose border. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetuals or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson. Fine strong trees that will bloom nicely the first year,

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For Early Orders

ST. REGIS RASPBERRY PLANTS GIVEN FREE WITH EVERY ORDER.

WITH every order amounting to **One Dollar** or more **received on or before February 20th,** we will include without charge **Three Plants of this Wonderful Everbearing Raspberry.** To induce our customers to order early we have each season made a premium offer in the catalog, but **never before have we offered so much value.** The early bird catches the worm. **Order Now** and get these plants without extra charge.

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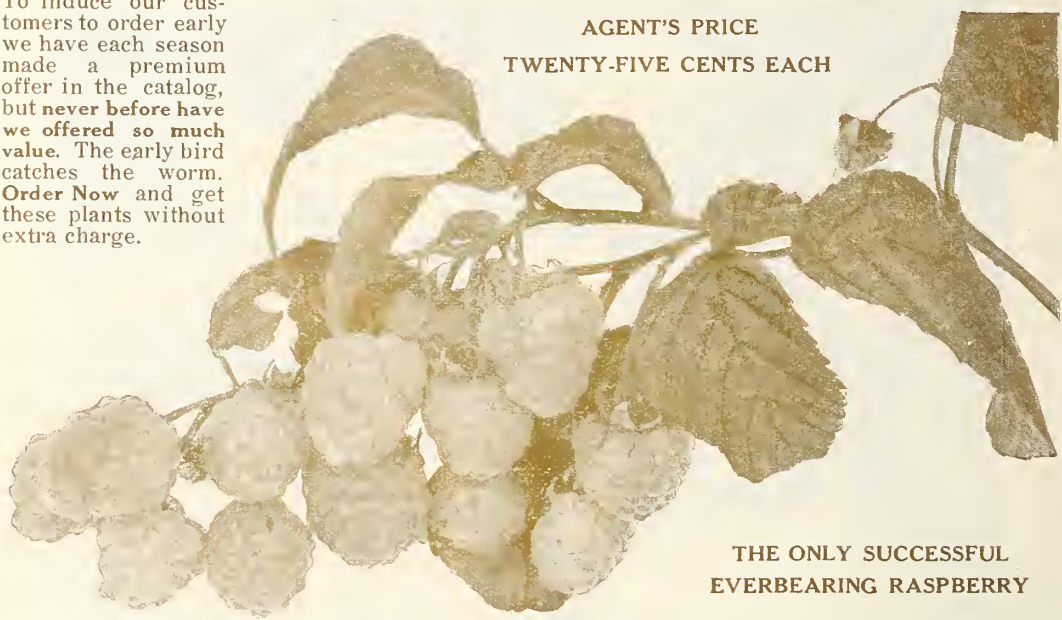
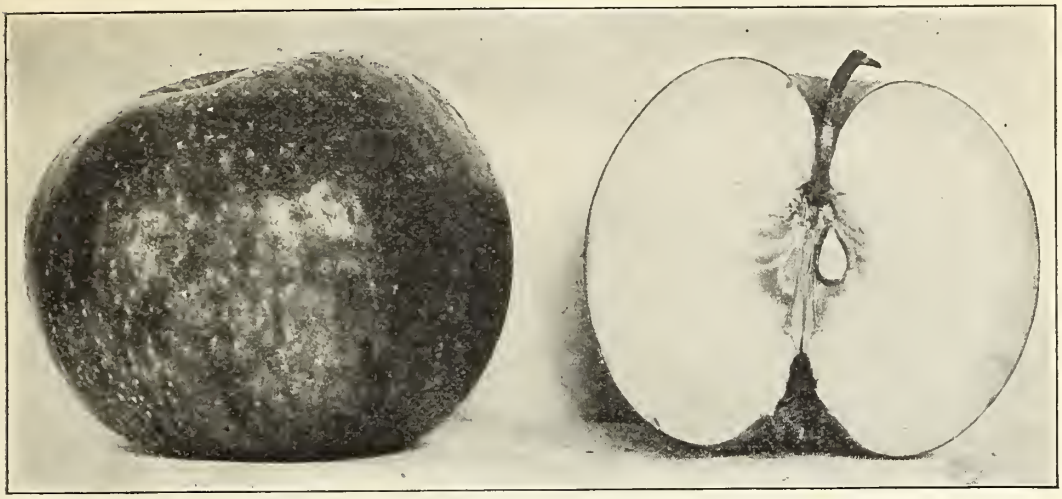


THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL EVERBEARING RASPBERRY

St. Regis is a wonderful new Raspberry, bears fruit four months the first season it is planted. Earliest of all Red Raspberries, begins to ripen June 15th to 20th, fruiting on old canes until late August, when berries begin to ripen on the young or current season's canes, which continue to produce berries in increasing numbers without intermission until late in October, or until frost comes. Wonderfully prolific, first or main crop being greater than that of any other red variety known, and Summer or Autumn crops do not consist of a few scattering berries, but good to heavy pickings all the time.

See Additional Free Premium Offer of Beautiful Rose Tree on Reverse Side of This Sheet.



DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Sure Cropper and Succeeds in all Sections

is a good keeper. Rapid grower, comes into bearing young, and is an excellent cropper, bearing regularly and abundantly. Flesh whitish, slightly tinged with yellow, mild, sub-acid, juicy, firm, very good. Has been thoroughly tested and is recommended for both commercial and home planting. Season about the same as Ben Davis, extending from December to May.

GILLIFLOWER: A dessert Apple which is very distinct in color, form and flavor. The color is yellowish or greenish, sometimes almost completely covered with red, which in highly colored specimens becomes very dark. The flesh at its best is but moderately juicy and soon becomes dry, but has a peculiar aroma which is pleasing to many. Tree large, moderately vigorous, upright, spreading, with moderately open top. On good soil a good, vigorous grower, and reliable cropper; Apples grow fair and smooth and there is little loss from unmarketable fruit. It is not sour enough to be very valuable for cooking, but is sometimes used for baking. In some sections the planting in limited quantities in commercial orchards is found profitable for Southern markets. October to January or February.

GOLDEN RUSSET: Medium to large size; dull russet with deep red on exposed side. Flesh greenish, crisp, highly flavored. Very hardy, and bears well. Trees vary from medium to large; moderately vigorous, upright and spreading. Fruit is desirable for home use, particularly during the summer months before small fruits ripen. Is excellent for dessert and culinary uses. Makes good evaporated stock, and is excellent for cider. In favorable localities is reliable cropper, bearing regularly after reaching maturity. Fruit hangs to the tree well, but is borne on the ends of the branches, making it rather hard to pick. Usually sells well in general market, and is somewhat in demand for shipping to the Northwest and Southern markets and for export. December to April.

GRIMES GOLDEN: Medium to large; golden yellow, often showing a pinkish blush. Flesh crisp and juicy. Very good to best. Tree hardy, vigorous, and productive; bears about the fourth year. One of the most popular of the yellow varieties, commanding a good price in all markets on account of its color and quality. Blooms late. While it is an early Winter Apple, it will keep in storage until late Spring, when grown in the higher altitudes and picked before it is too mature. Ideal for a filler and will produce good crops annually if not allowed to over-bear. It should be planted largely and generally for home use, for local and distant markets, and for profit everywhere. Michigan and other Northern states, from November to January or February. Although it can be kept with entire success in storage until the last of April, usually should be sold by the last of January. In Virginia, Tennessee and Southern states, should be used from October to January. Same season as Jonathan.

HUBBARDSON NONSUCH: Large, striped with red and yellow, tender, juicy and fine. Tree is vigorous, sometimes large, but if allowed to bear freely and not properly fed, is more often of medium size. Erect of form, spreading, rather dense. Hubbardston is an excellent variety for commercial planting, and in some sections is one of the most profitable varieties of its season, ripening as it does between the perishable Autumn varieties and the late ripening Winter Apples. It has a standing reputation of coming into bearing early and yielding heavy crops. Under favorable conditions the tree is a vigorous cropper; fruit is fair, smooth, uniform in size and of good color. November to January.

IMPROVED BEN DAVIS: This new variety has made a good showing in New York, New England, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. It is better flavored than Ben Davis, is superior in quality, and darker red in color. Many growers who have tried it out consider it a good commercial variety in the East, and it seems to become more popular each season in all localities. Late November to April.

JONATHAN: Medium size, brilliant red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy. Exceptionally productive; good for dessert or culinary use. Healthy and vigorous, and adapted to a wide range of territory. At its best this one of the most desirable varieties for fancy trade at the holiday season. Comes into bearing young, and the fruit hangs pretty well to the tree. Has proven a profitable variety to many planters. Particular attention should be given to keep the soil well fertilized, while the tree should be thoroughly protected from injurious insects and fungus diseases. Tree is

medium size, moderately vigorous, long-lived and a strong, upright grower when young. Blooms late, bears about the fourth year, and makes a good filler. Jonathan and Grimes Golden are two standard commercial varieties, of excellent quality and appearance that are hard to beat and we recommend planting them in commercial orchards where the soil is fertile enough to make a fair size. Season is the same as Grimes Golden. In the Northern states it can be held from November to February. Should be disposed of in Virginia and other Southern states by Christmas holidays.

KING: (Tompkins King) Fruit is a beautiful red, with enough contrasting yellow to make it very attractive in appearance, symmetrical, uniformly large, and of excellent quality for any purpose. Is well adapted for market and fancy packages, and is in good demand for both special and general trade, often selling at an advance over standard varieties in both domestic and foreign markets. The principal demand for it comes in the late Fall and early Winter. Tree is vigorous, and spreading, but the lateral branches are slender and drooping. Fruit is large, uniform in size, yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy, and aromatic. Very productive. In New York it ranks in importance with Baldwin, R. I. Greening, and Northern Spy. November to January.

McINTOSH RED: This variety belongs to the Fameuse group, but is adapted to a wider range of territory than Fameuse; is very attractive in appearance, bright, deep red color, good size. Flesh tender, and perfumed. Is desirable for local markets and fancy trade, but because of its lack of firmness, is less suitable for general handling. Tree vigorous, with small, slender laterals. Is susceptible to scab, but this is readily controlled with proper attention. In some localities the tree is considered a somewhat slow grower and not satisfactorily productive. More often it is found to be a rather strong grower, upright and healthy. We recommend this variety as one of the best to use as a filler. Its high quality and attractive appearance, hardiness and early bearing qualities make it a very valuable Apple. In New York, Michigan, Montana, Iowa, Utah and neighboring states, from October to December or middle of January.

NORTHERN SPY: A hardy, red apple, large, striped, and covered on the sunny side with crimson and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy and rich. A vigorous and healthy grower, forming an upright tree of large size quicker than most varieties. When well grown it is of superior flavor and for dessert ranks among the very best Winter Apples. It is not a good variety for evaporating, because it is too juicy and tender. It is well adapted for either local, general, or fancy trade, has a well established reputation in the market, and often sells at more than average prices. If well colored, picked, packed and handled with care, and stored soon after picking, it may be carried in storage as long as most Winter varieties. Tree is hardy, healthy, upright, and develops strong branches both in the nursery and in the orchard. Standard orchard trees of Northern Spy should stand forty to fifty feet apart to prevent their crowding each other when fully matured. It is a very late bloomer, and comes into bearing eighth or tenth year. A profitable variety on fertile soils. New York, Ontario, Ohio, Michigan, and neighboring states from November to March. Can be held in storage until April. Wyoming, Oregon, and Northern California, November to February.

N. W. GREENING: Large, round, attractive, greenish yellow Apple, flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, and of good quality. Tree is quite hardy and will probably succeed as far north as Wealthy. It is hardier than R. I. Greening, and on that account is considered by some worthy of cultivation in districts where the climate is too severe for the R. I. Greening. As a dessert Apple, it ranks fair to good. Tree is vigorous, upright, a fine grower in the nursery and a good, strong grower in the orchard. It does not come into bearing very early, but is usually a reliable cropper. Bears fifth to seventh year. In Montana and other northern states, from December to April; in Oregon, Washington, Michigan, and neighboring states, November to March.

PEWAUKEE: This variety was produced by crossing Oldenburg with Northern Spy. Fruit above medium to large, often poorly colored, being greenish striped with dull red. Good, strong grower and succeeds well under ordinary care. Usually it is healthy and long lived, but in some sections is said to suffer from canker. Comes into bearing early and is a reliable cropper. It is especially valuable for sections where hardiness and productiveness are the chief objects, but is usually found less profitable than standard commercial varieties because it is deficient in color and quality and generally is not very well known in market. Flesh nearly white, moderately firm, slightly coarse, rather tender, very juicy, sub-acid, fair to good. Season variable; commonly November to April.

PUMPKIN SWEET: (Pound Sweet) Very large, round, yellowish, faintly bronzed on the exposed cheek, very sweet and of a peculiar flavor. The tree is an upright grower, fairly hardy, and generally healthy. It appears to thrive best on soil fertilized carefully, or sandy loam with well turned sub-soil. Under the right conditions it is a pretty reliable cropper, and by many is esteemed as one of the best sweet apples of its season for baking, canning, or eating, but is not valued generally for dessert, because it is rather coarse, and has a peculiar flavor. It generally sells well in local or special markets and there is a moderate demand for it in general trade. October and November.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING: Roundish, elliptical Apple, of a greenish color, turning yellow when fully ripe, the flesh showing the same rich yellow coloring. Tender and full of sparkling juice of exceedingly rich flavor. Tree is a large, vigorous grower, wide spreading branches, somewhat drooping and dense. Bears in five years. Has same range of adaptability as the Baldwin, not quite as hardy and ranks next to it as a commercial variety. It is a better quality Apple than the Baldwin and is well known and popular on all American and European markets. Keeps well in storage, is an excellent cooker and, as dessert fruit of its season, has few equals. Is a favorite variety in nearly all of the Apple-growing sections and succeeds particularly well in Central and Western New York and in the middle portion of the Hudson Valley. In ordinary storage it is in season from October until March or April and its commercial limit is January to February. It may be held commercially in cold storage till March or April in this State.

WINTER VARIETIES (Continued)

Prices for all Varieties of Apple Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year	Two Year	3 Feet and up	.15	$1.00	$ 8.50
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.10	.80	6.00
XX Size	Two Year	5 to 6 Feet	.17	1.00	9.00
XXX Size	Two Year	6 to 7 Feet	.21	1.50	10.50

10% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. After March 1st., 5% discount allowed

ROME BEAUTY: Has an established value in market and always sells at good prices. Good size, roundish, slightly oblong, with a yellow skin, handsomely colored and striped with bright red. The flesh is firm, crisp, juicy and of good quality. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading grower, hardy except in extreme northern states. Bears fourth to fifth year. One of the most beautiful and profitable of the late Winter Apples. The fruit is supported by a long stem and hangs to the tree remarkably well, even in high winds. It often gives a crop from secondary blossoms when many other varieties fail from frost. A good market Apple. Northern and northwestern states, November to April or May; Southern States, October to February or March if held in cold storage.

ROXBURY RUSSET: Medium to large, surface rough, largely covered with russet. Tree is a free grower, and becoming popular because of its productiveness and good keeping qualities. As compared with Golden Russet, tree is larger, more spreading, and usually more productive. When well grown it is of good size and rather productive for a Russet, but varies greatly in size and appearance in different localities. The most popular Russet Apple cultivated in New York; being an excellent keeper it is well liked for the Southern trade. December to May.

SMOKEHOUSE: Large, yellow, splashed with bright red. Firm, juicy and crisp. Tree medium size, vigorous, tends to form a rather dense head and requires frequent pruning to keep the top sufficiently open to develop fruit of good color and quality. Healthy, hardy and usually a reliable cropper. Comes into bearing moderately young. Somewhat subject to Apple Scab, and requires thorough preventation treatment to insure clean fruit. Some fruit growers regard it with favor as a commercial variety on account of its being reliably productive and yielding a good grade of smooth fruit. It is a very pleasantly flavored dessert Apple, but hardly sub-acid enough for culinary use. October to November.

SPITZENBURG: An excellent apple of the Baldwin class, to which it naturally belongs. When well grown it is handsomely colored bright purplish red, and unexcelled in quality and flavor. It is a choice dessert fruit and also one of the best known Apples either for canning or for general cooking uses. Well adapted for handling in cold storage, ships well and has long, well-established reputation in market, always sells well, is well suited for marketing in boxes or fancy packages and often brings fancy prices. Tree moderately vigorous, and susceptible to disease. Soil should be deep, fertile, well drained and well cultivated. Flesh firm, tinged with yellow, moderately juicy, rich, spicy, very best quality. A standard for quality and an old favorite on all the high class markets. In season between R. I. Greening and Baldwin. New York, November to February or March; Virginia and Southern states October to March.

STARK: Stark is regarded as a good variety for commercial orchards by some fruit growers, particularly because the tree is thrifty, hardy, healthy, a reliable cropper and productive and because the fruit is fair, smooth, uniform and keeps well. It is often dull and not attractive, sometimes having but very little red color, yet, under favorable conditions, it is nearly covered with red and in Spring when the contrasting yellow tints are fully developed, becomes quite attractive. Stark stands handling well because it is very firm and has a thick, tough skin. Mild

BANANA—Adapted for heavy soil from New Brunswick to Virginia. A large apple, medium flavor.

WINTER VARIETIES (Continued)

flavor and ranks only medium in quality, but is well liked for baking and evaporating. Has won recognition as a desirable commercial variety in certain districts in the North, South and West outside the range of profitable cultivation of Baldwin. Its season, in ordinary storage extends from January to June, with May as the usual commercial limit.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP: The best variety of the Winesap class for general cultivation. Large, bright red, striped. Flesh firm, tender, rich, juicy, tinged with yellow, aromatic, pleasant, sub-acid, good to very good. Tree moderately vigorous, spreading and somewhat open. Thrives on thin, dry soils, a reliable annual cropper, comes into bearing young, about the fifth year, and produces large loads of fruit annually which hangs well to the tree. It should be planted in all Winesap localities because of its large size and high quality. December to May. Commercial limit April.

SUTTON BEAUTY: Its uniform size, symmetrical shape, beautiful color and pleasant quality unite to make this variety an excellent dessert Apple, but being mild in flavor it is less desirable for culinary use. Attractive bright red, striped with carmine. In favorable localities the tree has vigorous dark green foliage, is handsome in form, a strong grower and productive. Intermediate between Hubbardston and Baldwin; early Winter in the southern part but farther north is in season for home use from November to March and the commercial limit extends to February.

TOLMAN'S SWEET: Fruit medium or below, and rather attractive for a yellow Apple. Pale, clear yellow, or whitish yellow, sometimes a little blushed. Flesh white, firm, neither tender nor crisp, rather hard, moderately fine and juicy, decidedly sweet, very good. Tree moderately vigorous, hardy, very spreading, open. Meets with but little demand in the general market, but is sold to a limited extent in special markets and to special classes of trade. Much esteemed for pickling, boiling, and baking. Tree is a good grower, long lived, and very hardy. Fruit hangs well to the tree, is pretty uniform in size; suffers comparatively little loss in drops and culls, but shows bruises readily and requires careful handling. In ordinary storage it is in season from November to January with December as the commercial limit.

WAGENER: Bright red, with a strongly contrasting yellow ground color. Roundish, oblong, with whitish flesh, tinged with yellow, firm, fine grained, high flavor, juicy, very good quality. Tree dwarfish to medium size, at first moderately vigorous, but soon becoming a slow grower. Branches short, stout, and filled with spurs. Recommended by many growers as a filler between rows of permanent trees and is equally valuable as a permanent tree. Can be set closer than the varieties that have a more spreading growth. Comes into bearing early, often the third to fourth year, and produces big crops yearly. At its best is an Apple of superior excellence and stands well in the first rank along with the best as a good quality for commercial planting. Originated in New York state and is adapted to the soils and climate of Michigan, New York and other northern states, but does equally well farther south and is especially attractive and profitable in Western and Southwestern states. In New York, Michigan and other Northern states from October or November to February; New Mexico, Missouri and other Western and Southwestern states, October to late December when held in storage.

WINTER BANANA: Brilliant, transparent, waxen yellow Apple with a bright pink and red blush on the sunny side. Large to very large, round and tapering at blossom end. Flesh yellow, mild, sub-acid, distinctly aromatic, good to very good. Tree medium size, vigorous, rather flat, spreading, and somewhat inclined to droop, open. Fruit requires careful handling as bruises show easily. Hardy except in most severe regions of the far North, comes into full bearing young, about fifth year, producing good crops every year. Blooms late. One of the most attractive and high quality juicy yellow Apples, and has been planted successfully in nearly every Apple-growing state in the Union; is a good average grower and adapted to many conditions. Can be used to advantage commercially to follow Maiden Blush and extend the season for fruit having the general appearance of that variety. Excellent for dessert use. Northern grown will keep in ordinary storage from mid-November to the first of April, but safe commercial limit would not extend much beyond December. Southern grown should be disposed of not later than the last of December.

YELLOW BELLEFLOWER: Grows large or even very large, but usually it is so variable in size that marketable grades are not very uniform and there is a relatively large percentage of Apples that are too small for market. Attractive in color for a yellow Apple and the color improves in storage. Highly esteemed for culinary uses and also for its excellent dessert qualities, but does not reach best condition for this purpose until January or later. Tree good grower, pretty hardy, and, in favorable locations, healthy and long-lived. Thrives particularly well on warm, well drained soils. Susceptible to injury by Apple scab fungus. Must be handled carefully as it shows bruises easily. Although the fruit sells at good prices, Yellow Belleflower is not generally a satisfactory cropper and is not a good variety to plant in commercial orchards except in the few districts where it has proved profitable. In season from December to April with January or February as the commercial limit.

YORK IMPERIAL: A bright, pinkish red Apple striped with dark red. Flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, moderately tender and juicy, mildly sub-acid, somewhat aromatic, very good. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, or roundish, rather dense; late bloomer, a good pollenizer, unusually productive and an annual bearer. It never fails. Hardy, and adapted to conditions and requirements east of the Rocky Mountains except in the extreme northern states. Prefers rather heavy clay soils, and has been widely planted in the Virginias and is very profitable in the Central West. It is a good variety, a very attractive commercial Apple, hardy and very profitable and the main objection to it is the shape of the fruit—blocky, chunky and generally lopsided; making it a little difficult to pack and harder to pare with a machine. A good apple for Pennsylvania growers, a money-maker for the grower and satisfactory Apple for the purchaser. Michigan and New York from January to April or May. Virginia and Southwest, November to March.

We also grow and can supply in limited quantities the following varieties:

Arkansas Black	Peck Pleasant	Red Canada	Smith Cider	Tetofsky
Mann	Primate	Salome	Seek No Further	Willow Twig

Big Special Bargain in Standard Apple Trees

100 Trees of any one variety or 25 each of any four varieties given below **$3.50**

50 Trees of any one variety, or 25 of any two varieties given below **$2.25**

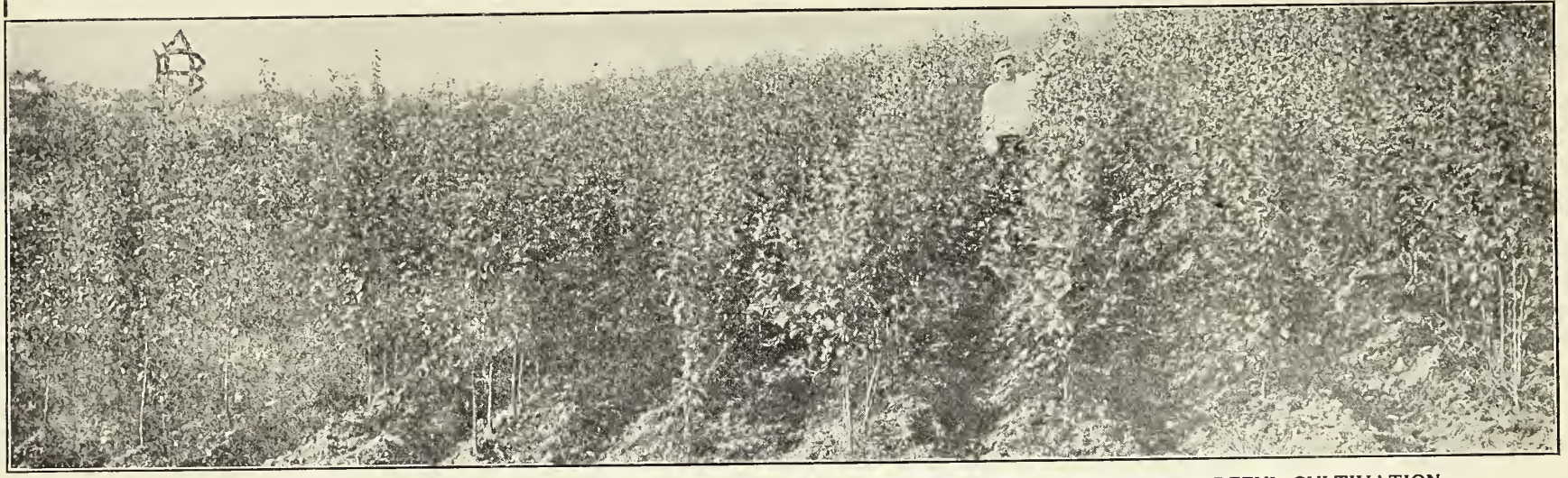
25 Trees of any one variety, or your choice of any two varieties given below **$1.50**

All fine, two year trees 4-5 ft., high grade, true to name, clean, healthy, free from Scale or disease, with good tops and plenty of fibrous roots.

Following is a list of varieties from which selection can be made:

Red Astrachan, Sutton Beauty, Stark, Winesap, Wagener, Jonathan, Wolf River, Winter Banana, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, McIntosh Red, York Imperial, Tolman Sweet, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Gano, Baldwin, Wealthy, R. I. Greening, Duchess, Ben Davis, King, N. W. Greening.

We have a limited supply of other varieties. If varieties you desire are not listed here, write us. Nothing cheap about these trees except the price. Packed and delivered to Freight Station or Express Office without charge. No Discount.



ONE SOLID BLOCK OF 325,000 TWO-YEAR STANDARD APPLE TREES SHOWING THE RESULTS OF CAREFUL CULTIVATION

J. H. Reilly standing in one of the rows is over six feet tall, and the trees are higher than his head.

The "Special Bargain Apple Trees" listed above are taken from this block. All the trees do not make uniform growth in the Nursery row. After digging, the trees are graded according to height and caliper, and a special grade is made of these small trees. They are not "culls," but strong, healthy, little trees, first class in every way except size. While we do not recommend the small planter or anyone desiring to plant but a few trees to select this size, they are an excellent investment for the orchardist who is in no hurry for results. We have sold these "Special Bargain Trees" in large lots to commercial growers in several States, who without exception have reported successful results and there are several fine apple orchards in different sections grown from these trees.

Because of the exceptionally low price on this size, we anticipate a brisk demand. Get your order in early.

$22.00 will purchase enough of these splendid little trees to set out a ten acre apple orchard.

Reilly Bros. Nurseries, Dansville N.Y.

CRAB APPLE TREES

WITHIN the past few years much attention has been given to improving this class of fruit, because of their adaptability to cold sections, where only a few varieties of Apples can be successfully grown. These efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. They usually command high prices in the markets, and are easily grown, cheaply picked and handled. They protect the other trees and pay a profit when planted on the exposed windy side of the orchard. A few crabs should be included in every fruit garden. They are ornamental, beautiful when in bloom, and can be planted in any corner of the yard or garden.

Prices for all Varieties of Crab Apple Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year		3 Feet and up	.18	$1.35	$11.50
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.12	1.00	8.00
XX Size	Two Year	5 to 6 Feet	.20	1.35	11.00
XXX Size	Two Year	6 to 7 Feet	.25	2.00	13.50

10% Discount on all orders received before March 1st. On all cash orders received after March 1st, 5% Discount. Order early and get the Big Discount and Special Premiums.

HYSLOP: Very popular because of its large size, beautiful red color and hardiness. Fruit deep crimson and produced in clusters. Sharp acid flavor. Good for preserves, jellies, and cider. Season October and November, but may be kept well into winter in cool cellars.

TRANSCENDENT: All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous and immensely productive. Makes a fine market Apple. Golden yellow with rich crimson cheek. Flesh yellow and crisp when fully ripe, pleasant and agreeable. Bears young, and is a rapid grower. Excellent for culinary use and held in high regard for making jellies and preserves. Season September to October.

WHITNEY: Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, and flavor very pleasant. Tree a great bearer and very hardy; a vigorous, handsome grower, with dark green glossy foliage. Ripens latter part of August.

DWARF APPLE TREES

LIKE Dwarf Pear trees, they come into bearing much earlier than Standard trees, and on account of their low, broad heads, the fruit may be more easily picked. **Dwarfs are particularly desirable for planting in the home garden** in the country and on city and village lots. They take up much less room than standard trees, require practically the same cultivation and are very hardy, succeeding in many places where standard trees fail.

While more Dwarf trees can be planted to the acre, they have not found favor with commercial orchardists except in very few sections.

Our Dwarf Apple Trees Are All Budded on Imported French Doucin, or Paradise Stock.

Prices for all Varieties of Dwarf Apple Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
XX Size	Two Year	3 to 4 Feet	.25	$2.00	$18.00
XXX Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.35	3.00	25.00

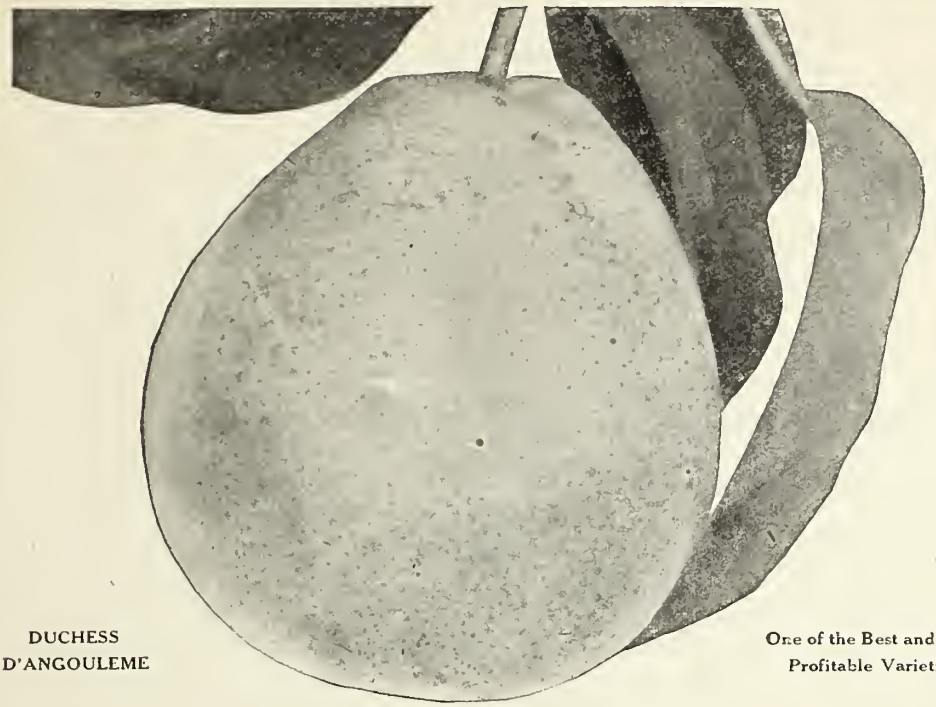
10% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. 5% Discount on all cash orders received after March 1st. Order early and get Free Premiums and Liberal Discount.

We can supply in Dwarf form all varieties which we list as standards, but strongly recommend the following varieties as being most satisfactory:

Alexander	Gravenstein	York Imperial
Baldwin	Grimes' Golden	Yellow Transparent
Duchess	King	Wealthy
Fameuse	R. I. Greening	Sweet Bough
Fall Pippin	McIntosh	Rome Beauty

(For description see Standard Apples.)

We Grow all of the Trees We Sell—That's the Reason for our Low Prices. Order Now—Pay in the Spring.



DUCHESS
D'ANGOULEME

One of the Best and Most
Profitable Varieties

STANDARD PEAR TREES

Our Standard Pear Trees Are All Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Seedlings.

THE growing of Pears cannot be urged too strongly. Pear production is not in proportion to the demand. There is a vast undeveloped field for the grower who produces Pears for his own enjoyment and disposes of his surplus in the home markets, and only in the last few years have orchardists in general realized the wonderful profits that come from a commercial Pear orchard of good varieties. There are many large Pear orchards in many states, but it has never been planted as extensively as the Apple. Pears can be kept through the winter like the Apple, but require more careful handling when stored or shipped long distances. The trees can be planted more closely in the orchard, Kieffer especially, and, by careful pruning and spraying, blight, which has prevented the planting of many orchards, can be overcome. It is easily grown, nearly free from insects and other diseases. There is an excellent opportunity for big returns from scientific Pear growing. Plant them for profit.

In the garden, for home use, the Pear is considered one of our most luscious fruits and makes a fine ornamental tree for driveway or lawn, on account of its handsome glossy green foliage and upright growth.

Standard Pears will thrive on a great variety of soils—clay loam, sandy or gravelly soil—and will bear profitable crops on shallow land where many other fruit trees would not survive. In situations where nature has not provided natural drainage this must be supplied by ditching or tiling. The importance of drainage cannot be over-estimated, for on land where water stands in early Spring, or that is wet during the growing season, the trees seldom produce good crops; the cost of proper artificial drainage is slight when compared with the value of a bountiful crop of fruit. Fertilizer from the stable or the usual commercial brands should be used when the land is prepared, also in the Spring of succeeding years, for Pear trees respond to care and cultivation as readily as other fruits. Standard Pears should be set from 16 to 20 feet apart each way.

Mulching should not be overlooked when setting Pear trees. For the home garden straw or grass clippings are the most convenient, but in the orchard thorough tillage is best. The young orchards should have several years of thorough cultivation until the trees are well established. After the Spring cultivating is done, a top-dressing of coarse manure will be beneficial and prevent the drying out of the soil—some growers prefer a sod mulch, but this should not be allowed until the trees are perfectly established.

Pears are one of the few fruits that should be gathered and ripened in the house. If permitted to ripen on the trees, the fruit of many sorts is almost worthless, becoming dry and lacking in flavor, but if ripened indoors it will be melting and juicy. Summer and Autumn Pears should be gathered as soon as the earliest specimens are observed to begin to ripen—or when the fruit stem separates easily from the branch. The fruit that has not been fully developed should be left for a later picking. Pack the fruit in clean boxes, barrels, or drawers, until it is ripened. If you wish to retard the ripening, keep the Pears in a cool place. Winter Pears may be allowed to hang on the trees as long as possible until the nights become frosty. They should then be gathered and treated the same as Winter Apples, put into barrels to ripen and kept in a cool, dry room, free from frost, until they mature. When the fruit commences to ripen, it may be kept in a warm room to good advantage. The fruit should at all times be kept covered to prevent shriveling.

In a general way the Pear is pruned at the planting time, and thereafter, in about the same way as the Apple, although on very fertile soils it should be pruned a great deal less, so as not to make it develop a large number of water sprouts, as these are easily infected by blight and should be cut or pinched off as fast as they appear. Light pruning does not hurt any variety of Pear, and is very beneficial to such sorts as Anjou, which is tardy coming into bearing, and the young trees are inclined to drop their fruit after it is set. Severe pruning in the Winter will prevent this, and insure a good crop of fruit. The trees should be cut back each year, and some of the new wood that may have been forced by the pruning should also be cut. When once the young trees begin to bear, there will be little trouble about shedding.

Pear trees thrive in a variety of soils, and as a commercial proposition, they may be made very profitable. They certainly should have a prominent place in the home orchard, and by a judicious selection of varieties ripening in succession, the fruit may be had for a very long period.

Varieties of special merit are **Bartlett, Kieffer, Duchess, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, and Seckel.**

Our Pear trees are all grown on heavy soil, from which we get the best results. Healthy, hardy, vigorous trees with fine root system as well as good trunks and branches.

Prices for all Varieties of Standard Pear Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year		3 Feet and up	.20	$1.70	$15.00
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.13	1.00	8.50
XX Size	Two Year	4½ to 6 Feet	.20	1.50	13.50
XXX Size	Two Year	5 to 7 Feet	.25	2.60	18.00

10% Discount on all orders received before March 1st. On all cash orders received after March 1st, 5% Discount. Order early and get the Big Discount and Special Premiums.

SUMMER VARIETIES

BARTLETT: A large, bright yellow pear, with a blush on the sunny side; oblong shape, tapering gradually toward the stem end. Skin is waxy and surface uneven. Flesh, white, highly perfumed, rich, juicy, relished by everyone. A universal favorite for canning, shipping and home use. Tree vigorous, erect, hardy, comes into bearing young, usually fourth year. Blooms late and does well almost everywhere. It is grown in all the more favored Pear regions and has been more widely planted in commercial orchards than any other variety. Many pear growers in the east have made great reputations and large profits from their Bartlett Pears. We recommend this variety above all others for either home use or commercial planting. In New York and Michigan it ripens early in September; further South, West and Southwest in August.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE: A superb, large, long, yellow pear, richly flushed with russet-red. It is roundish at the blossom end, small neck, tapering to a rounded point at the stem end. Flesh white, fine grained, juicy, excellent quality when picked early from the tree. Tree erect, hardy, vigorous, healthy, and very productive. Blooms late and bears third to fourth year. Succeeds everywhere across the entire country. A variety of highest quality, a money-maker for commercial growers, and indispensable for the home garden. Ripens ten days ahead of Bartlett and is often sold as Bartlett on the market. About first of September in New York and Michigan.

DOYENNE d'ETE: A beautiful, small, yellowish pear of delicious flavor. Flesh sweet, melting, and of pleasant flavor. Tree is usually hardy and productive. Considered by many a good commercial sort. August.

EARLY HARVEST: Of good size and color; quality fair. Remarkably productive in the South, where it is best early market variety. Fine flavor. An old variety, but dependable in favorable localities. August.

KOONCE: A very popular early variety. Fruit medium to large, yellow, one-half nearly covered with red. Does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous, free from blight, upright, handsome grower. Very productive and a good shipper. August.

J. H. REILLY IN A BLOCK OF TWO YEAR PEAR

Leaves off and trees are ready to dig. Note teams on digger in background.

***SUMMER VARIETIES* (Continued)**

LAWSON: Tree healthy, a strong grower, early bearer, and profitable sort; of splendid quality for a very early Pear. Red cheek with yellow shading. Fair flavor for eating and excellent for cooking and of handsome appearance, but must be picked at just the right time, as it is inclined to rot at the core if left too long. August.

WILDER: One of the very earliest Pears, attractively colored and of excellent quality. This variety always finds a sale in market and is largely grown by commercial orchardists. Of medium to large size, irregular, bell-shaped, but with smooth surface; pale yellow with shadings of russet red. Tree bears good crops early and annually. Early August.

FALL VARIETIES

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU: Very large, pyriform; yellow and red, nearly melting, high flavored; tree a very good grower, and abundant bearer. Fine for cooking and keeps well. A profitable variety. October and November.

BEURRE D'ANJOU: Large, heavy, yellow pear, often shaded with dull crimson, and has a short, chunky neck, tapering slightly toward the stem. The flesh is whitish, fine grained, buttery, melting, with a rich high flavor. Always looks good. Keeps well and is a great shipper. The tree, like the fruit, is almost ideal; an upright grower, pyramid shape, very vigorous, hardy, long-lived and productive. Bears annually. Late bloomer; bears fourth to fifth year. The Anjou is one of the best all-round commercial Pears grown. Its hardiness, uniformity, reliability, fine keeping qualities and richness make it one of the most profitable commercial varieties for the North and East. In the North it ripens in October and keeps in ordinary cellar until the holidays; in storage much longer. Further South about middle of September.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME: For many years this pear has been counted among the best and most profitable varities. Excellent for export, cold storage, and for every use to which a pear can be put. Strong grower, productive, not subject to blight. Fruit large, light green patched with russet, melting, juicy, sweet and very fine quality. Tree is a straight, upright grower, hardy and very productive. Comes into bearing third or fourth year. October in Northern States and can be held until Christmas. September further South.

FLEMISH BEAUTY: This fine old Pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality. In some sections it is subject to scab and cracking of the fruit, but when well grown the quality is good. Large size, light yellow when ripe with patches of brownish red; rich sugary flavor. Tree is hardy, productive, and bears quite early. September and October.

ROSSNEY: A new and excellent Pear, raised from seed at Salt Lake City, Utah. In size medium to large, very fine grain, flesh melting, juicy and very sweet. Ripens two weeks after Bartlett; it is an excellent shipper and keeper. Tree vigorous and hardy; fruit large, yellow, with crimson blush. Combines excellent quality with large size, fine form and superior shipping qualities. Deserves its good reputation. October.

SECKEL: This small but most delicious pear originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, near Philadelphia. Without question the richest and most highly flavored variety known. Its highly concentrated, spicy, honeyed flavor is not equalled by any other variety. Skin brownish-green with a lively russet-brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery, juicy and melting. Always in demand as a dessert and market Pear. As a "quality pear" it is in a class by itself, but its small size has prevented it from becoming popular. Best variety for home garden and local markets, and will eventually become one of the most profitable commercial sorts. Tree is vigorous, hardy, upright, rather a slow dwarfish grower and resistant to blight. Trees should be planted closer than other varieties. Blooms late, bears about the fourth year. Ripens in October in New York and adjoining states. September in Virginia and Colorado.

SHELDON: A large, round, russet and red pear, of very good quality. Hardy, free-growing, fruitful. A delicious eating pear and should be in every home garden. Many growers do not consider it productive enough for commercial growing. Trees is erect, vigorous and very productive, and bears late. Fruit creamy, sweet, and aromatic. Thorough fertilizing and cultivation will aid in making it a profitable variety. October and November.

VERMONT BEAUTY: Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine; flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong, healthy growth and bears good crops. Ripens just after Seckel. October and November.

WORDEN-SECKEL: Medium size; golden yellow, with russet red cheek. Flesh fine grained, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree is hardy, fairly good grower and productive. A seedling of the Seckel but larger, of better appearance and a longer keeper. Is rated highly by many growers. October.

GARBER: A good market and canning pear, large yellow, with red cheek. Fair quality and fine, juicy flesh. Tree a strong, hardy, vigorous grower, resistant to blight and succeeds well in the South where other varieties cannot be grown. Good for use as a pollenizer for Kieffer and others and bears about fifth year. A profitable commercial variety, as it is a splendid shipper and keeper. Ripens about two weeks ahead of Kieffer. Will keep well if wrapped in paper and placed in cool, dark cellar or closet.

Service, not graft; the truth, not bluff; courtesy, not arrognance, has increased our business and enlisted the friendship and co-operation of our customers. Note bargain price for light grade pear trees on following page.

WINTER VARIETIES

KIEFFER: A large, to very large pear, rich yellow with handsome red cheek. Flesh juicy, coarse but good. Remarkably fine shipper and extra good for canning. Should be picked before entirely ripe, but allowed to mature. Core is apt to be coarse and gritty if allowed to ripen on the tree. Tree is very productive, remarkably strong and vigorous, bearing enormous crops every year and is one of the most resistant to blight. Bears about the fifth year. In sections of the South, Kieffer has made Pear growing possible where other varieties fail. For this reason it is more extensively grown and handled, and is very profitable commercial variety. It is often under estimated because large quantities are shipped to market in immature condition and before the fruit has attained proper size. Kieffer Pears are being planted more and more by the largest commercial fruit growers of the country, and this fact is sufficient proof that the merits of this excellent sort are more and more recognized. The trees are apt to set too much fruit and in order to obtain choice fruit of large size, it should be thinned early in the season. Ripens in New York last of October to November. In Virginia and neighboring states last of September. Can be kept in cold storage until December or January.

LAWRENCE: Probably the best dessert Pear for use in early Winter. Fruit is fair size, yellow with numerous small dots, juicy, sweet and very excellent for either cooking or eating out of the hand. Tree is very hardy, a moderate grower, early bearer, and fairly productive. November and December.

LINCOLN CORELESS: Keeps well until middle of March; very large, handsome appearance, good quality. This Pear is distinguished for its very small amount of core and seed, some specimens being almost entirely without either. Color golden yellow. Tree a good grower, and productive. Pick before frost in the North. Last of October in the South.

PRESIDENT DROUARD: A good looking, large Pear, highly recommended for its excellent flavor and good keeping qualities. Tree a vigorous grower. Considered by many growers a good market sort. February to March.

WINTER NELIS: A medium-sized yellow Pear, often russetted. Roundish, with short, heavy neck. Flesh is yellow, fine grained, sweet, of very highest quality when well ripened. Tree is hardy, of wide adaptability, but a straggling grower. Produces heavy crops annually. Because of its high quality, productiveness, excellent keeping and good shipping qualities, is recommended as the best pear of its season, and a very profitable commercial variety. Should be picked in the North and Northeast before frost comes; in the South about last of October.

Special Bargain in Standard Pear Trees

All Fine, Two-Year Trees, Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Seedlings

Many orchard planters, who have the land available and are in no great hurry for results, prefer to plant the small size trees, thus reducing the cost of the investment. Some buyers however, have an idea that these small trees are culls, of poor quality, and not fit to plant. This is a mistake. These light grade trees are clean, healthy, have good tops and are well rooted; in fact, first-class in every way except size.

If carefully planted and given proper attention afterward, they will make a rapid and satisfactory growth the first year.

All trees do not make uniform growth in the nursery rows, and these small trees are just under our X (4 to 5 feet) Size. Nothing cheap about them except the price.

100 trees of any variety or 25 each of any four varieties given below	**$6.50**
50 trees of any one variety or 25 each of any two varieties given below	**$3.50**
25 trees of any one variety, or choice of any two varieties given below	**$2.00**
Less than 25 of any of the varieties given below - - -	**10c each**

We have an excellent supply of these good, straight, healthy little trees in the following varieties. Order early.

BARTLETT	FLEMISH BEAUTY	KIEFFER	ANJOU
SECKEL	CLAPP'S FAVORITE	ROSSNEY	DUCHESS

Boxed, packed and delivered to Freight Station or Express Office here, Free of Charge. **No Discount on this Offer**

Your success or failure depends upon the man or firm from whom you purchase your trees. Buy direct from our nurseries, save money and make sure of successful results.

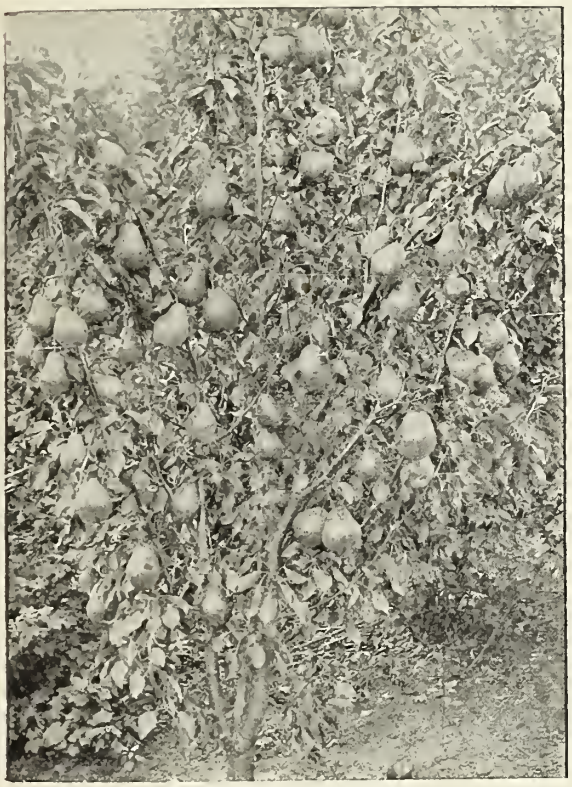
DWARF PEAR TREES

Our Dwarf Pear Trees are all Budded on Whole Quince Stock Imported from France

Prices on all Varieties of Dwarf Pear

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
X Size	Two Year	3½ to 5 Feet	.20	$1.80	$16.00
XX Size	Two Year	3 to 4 Feet	.17	1.40	12.00
XXX Size	Two Year	2 to 3 Feet	.14	1.10	9.00

10% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. 5% Discount on all cash orders received after March 1st. Order early and get the Free Premiums and Liberal Discount.



DWARF DUCHESS PEAR

THE Pear is successfully and profitably grown as a "dwarf." Being budded on a Quince root makes it a slow, dwarfish grower—the fruit is the same as that produced by "standard" Pear trees.

The trees come into bearing young, often the second or third year, are very productive and easily cared for. They can be set close together, usually 10 to 15 feet and many orchards of standard trees are planted with dwarfs as fillers. They require the same treatment and as they come into bearing young, sometimes producing a little fruit the second or third year, they help to defray the cost of taking care of the standard trees before the latter come into bearing.

Dwarf Pears are desirable for planting in city and village lots, and are especially valuable for the home garden in the country. Because they do not spread out very much, they can be made ornamental as well as useful by planting in rows along the fence, walk or driveway.

Dwarf Pears should always be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row, sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and Quince. Soil should be rich Summer's growth cut off each Spring. The side and well tilled, and about one-half the previous branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground. Under this treatment Dwarfs are everywhere successful.

We strongly recommend the following varieties as being most satisfactory:

Bartlett	Clapp's Favorite
Beurre d'Anjou	Duchess d'Angouleme
Flemish Beauty	Koonce
Kieffer	Louis Bonne
Seckel	

For description of Varieties see "Standard Pear."

Cost Him About Half What Agents Charge

Hanover, Ill., Dec. 2, 1914.

Reilly Bros. Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—The trees I ordered from you, Spring of 1913, consisting of Pear, Peach, Prunes, Roses and Shrubs arrived in good condition; were nice strong trees and **every tree, rose and shrub grew fine,** and I am entirely satisfied. They **only cost me about one-half what agents want for the seme trees here,** and if I need any nursery stock later on you will get my future orders. Enclosed find photograph of myself. Anyone in need of trees or nursery stock will make no mistake in ordering them from you.

Respectfully yours,

PHILLIP HECKELSMILLER.

Mr. Phillip Heckelsmiller

PEACH TREES

PEACH growing is to-day a great industry. The eas with which these trees may be cultivated, their freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, together with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to markets, make Peach growing extremely profitable. The trees come into bearing so young and thrive in so many parts of the country, that it is little wonder that so many people are planting them both for pleasure and for profit. **Planted in commercial quantities, in suitable soil and location, no other fruit is more profitable to the grower.** On town and city lots, as well as in all family plantations, Peach and Cherry should predominate; with very little attention, the trees may be grown into beautiful specimens, fitting ornaments to any grounds. But the supreme satisfaction to the planter of a Peach tree comes with the ripening fruit—great globules of delicious, juicy fruit, so universally popular among all classes and in all markets. **Every owner of a piece of land, even though no larger than a town lot, should plant at least a few Peach trees.**

Peach trees will thrive on almost any soil, providing the climate and location are congenial. The best Peaches are grown on land that is light and sandy, although they may be raised on heavy land if they are planted some distance apart and pruned to open tops to admit the sun. The orchard should be given the very best care, both in cultivating and fertilizing. The proper fertilizers for Peach orchards contain potash, and phosphoric acid, with a minimum amount of nitrogen. Ashes, muriate of potash, and bone fertilizers are among the best for Peaches. Barnyard manure is good, but a too generous use of it tends to produce too much wood, especially on heavy lands. Frequent cultivation of the soil, from May until August, with a late cover crop to be plowed under in the Spring, is a good general plan of tillage.

The distance apart to plant will depend somewhat on the fertility of the soil and the method of pruning to be adopted. On fertile land the trees ought to be set twenty feet apart each way and they will need to be well headed in. On land which needs building up, and will not make heavy tree growth the distance may be eighteen feet apart or even sixteen feet each way. On light or poor soils the trees may be planted a little closer if they are headed back annually, but close planting is not advocated. On hilly ground where contour lines must be followed, the trees will vary in distance apart depending upon steepness and outline of the slope.

All broken and bruised roots should be carefully trimmed back and many planters advocate cutting all roots to from four to six inches in length and the small fiberous roots even shorter. Trimming the top of a Peach tree to a "whip" is often advised, but it has been our experience that better results are obtained by trimming to "spurs," that is, every twig should be cut off so as to leave two or three buds on it. Limbs broken at the trunk must of course be entirely removed. The object of trimming to "spurs" is to relieve the tree from the effort of healing trunk wounds caused by "whip" pruning, and to encourage abundant leaf formation all along the trunk to shade it, to enlarge its size, and to increase the movement of sap and plant food to all parts of the tree. A newly planted tree has a struggle to become established, and should not be compelled to heal trunk wounds as soon as set. The top should be cut off at whatever height it is desired to have the head, from 12 to 24 inches being about right. The low heading of fruit trees is being practised more each year. The low headed trees have the advantage of high headed ones in being easier and cheaper to stray, prune, and gather fruit from, and in less injury to dropped fruit and less injury by storms. The fruit will color and ripen as well on low trees as high ones.

To keep the trees in good condition, it is necessary that they should be pruned yearly; all dead and useless wood cut out, and light and air let in. It is well to remember that the fruit comes from buds that were formed the previous year. It will therefore be easy to see that an entire Peach crop can be destroyed by cutting off the previous year's growth of wood. A limited amount of pruning is sometimes necessary in order to thin the fruit; in fact, it is well to do this to a certain extent by cutting off the ends of the limbs, which causes them to branch and become more stocky.

One variety of Peach will ripen about the same number of days before or after any other variety of Peach, year after year, if the season is a normal one. However, the exact date of ripening varies with the locality, depending on the altitude, the latitude, the soil and the amount of sunshine, rainfall and whether the Spring was early or late.

We have given the propagation of Peach trees special attention for years, and are one of the largest growers at the present time. Our seedlings are from natural pits gathered in the mountains of North Carolina where disease is unknown and are guaranteed to be free from yellows. Selection of buds is given the greatest care, assuring our customers of purity of stock. By thorough cultivation, our Peach trees attain a good growth in the nursery without the aid of fertilizers, and form stocky, spreading specimens, with well-developed roots. Our system of low-branching enables the trees in the orchard to be conveniently pruned, easily and cheaply picked, while there is no difficulty in cultivation. The trees supplied our customers are dug, gathered and graded with the greatest care, and are marketed one-year-old from the bud. The tops are branched and well balanced; the roots strong, clean, and vigorous, and they are dug and packed so that they will reach the customer with all their natural vigor.

Send us your order for **Reilly Brothers' "Blue Ribbon" Peach Trees** early. The demand for them increases each year, and last season we were unable to fill several orders from customers who deferred ordering until late.

Prices for all Varieties of Peach Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
X Size	One Year	2 to 3 Feet	.05	$ .50	$4.80
XX Size	One Year	3 to 4 Feet	.10	.80	6.00
XXX Size	One Year	4 to 5 Feet	.15	1.10	8.00
Extra Size	One Year	5 to 7 Feet	.20	1.50	9.00

10% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. After March 1st., 5% discount allowed.

ALEXANDER: (Freestone) Medium to large, pale green, heavily flushed with red; white-fleshed, tender and juicy. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the largest and best extra early varieties. Mid-July.

BEER'S SMOCK: (Freestone) A large yellow-fleshed peach, similar to Smock Free, but superior to it. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most profitable market sorts. Late September.

BELLE OF GEORGIA: (Freestone) Fruit very large and most attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm, delicious. Tree grows quick in shapely form, is a dependable bearer, hardy, and very productive. It is one of the best quality and most profitable white Peaches, and we recommend it highly for commercial planting and home use. Ripens with Crawford's Early.

CAPTAIN EDE: (Freestone) Large, yellow, exeellent quality. Tree hardy both in bud and blossom. Its superb quality makes it a favorite for home use, canning and eating. A good shipper and a profitable variety for commercial planters. Compares favorably with Carman and Champion in point of hardiness. No home garden should be without this deserving peach. Ripens about ten days after Elberta. About same season as Crawford Late and Crosby.

Do the Middleman Stunt Yourself—Order Trees and Plants Direct and Save Half.

CARMAN: (Freestone) A superb Peach of the Elberta type; a leader for general market and long-distance shipping. Quite large, creamy yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough, protecting the tender, spicy, juicy flesh. Is truly a remarkable Peach. Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, upright, very productive and succeeds in many localities where most Peaches fail. Good shipper and bears third or fourth year. August.

CHAIR'S CHOICE: (Freestone) Of largest size; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm, ripening a few days earlier than Smock. Makes a strong, profuse-cropping tree. September.

CHAMPION: (Freestone) The Champion is a large, round, rich, creamy white Peach, pink on exposed side, and red where kissed by the sun. The flesh is white, melting, juicy, tender and delicious. The tree is very strong, vigorous, upright, spreading. One of the very hardiest Peaches in wood and bud. Bears third to fourth year and is a sure cropper. It is a profitable commercial variety, and we recommend it to be planted extensively for profit and home use, because of its size, beauty and quality. Ripens about fifteen days before Elberta. About same season as Fitzgerald.

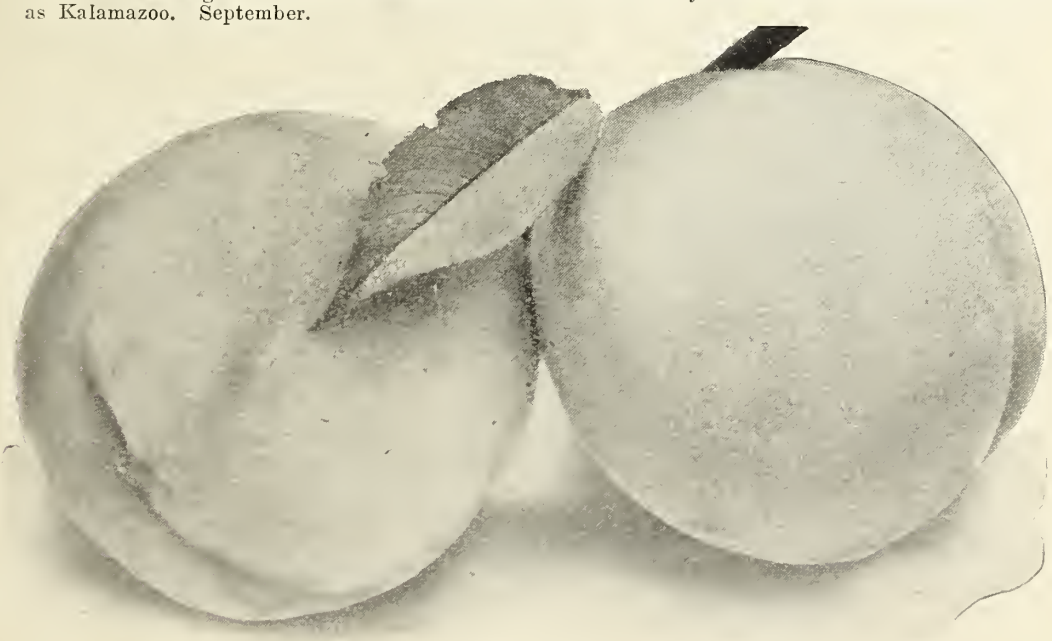
CRAWFORD EARLY: (Freestone) The Crawford Early is a very large, oblong Peach, with a prominent point on the blossom end, and a bright red cheek. The flesh is yellow, very rich, slightly sub-acid, juicy, good quality, and especially good for canning and eating fresh. A good shipper. The tree is large and very vigorous, requiring severe pruning. Bears third to fourth year. Moderately hardy. The Crawford Early always sells well, and has long held its place at the head of the list of Peaches for home use and market. No other variety has been more widely planted for market purposes and it is profitably grown in many localities. Ripens about ten days before Elberta, about same season as Belle of Georgia. September.

CRAWFORD LATE: (Freestone) Fruit large size, skin yellow or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best known Peaches; found in many markets. A profitable commercial variety and in favored localities worthy of extensive planting. A good shipper and bears third to fourth year. Resembles Crawford Early, but is nearly a month later in season. Does best on heavy clay land and is hardy as Elberta in Bud. About same season as Captatin Ede. Late September.

CROSBY: (Freestone) Fruit medium size, rich, orange yellow, splashed with carmine on sunny side; perfect freestone, pit small; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, sweet and rich. A peach of good quality, which was once extensively planted but requires extensive cultivation to reach good marketable size. September.

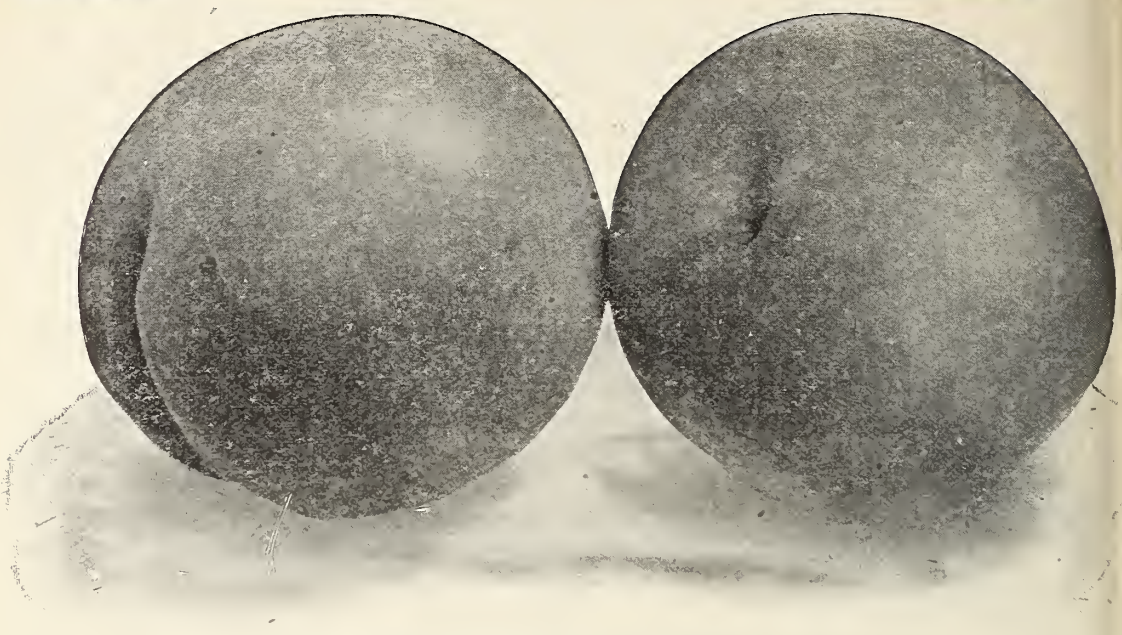
EARLY RIVERS: (Freestone) Light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. Large, and about ten days later than Alexander. A good Peach for home use and near-by markets. Early August.

ELBERTA: (Freestone) The Elberta is a large, golden Peach, nearly covered with crimson on the sunny cheek. It is the most widely planted commercial variety east of the Pacific Coast country. It has done more to develop the Peach growing industry than any other variety. It can be grown profitably North, South, East and West. In the North it is a roundish Peach, while in the South it is more pointed. The flesh is a rich yellow, red at the pit, firm and juicy. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, very productive, yielding fruit uniform in size and shape and always highly colored. Bears third to fourth year. The Elberta is found on the markets from the middle of Summer until the Peach season is closed, the first Peaches coming from Texas and Georgia and the last ones from Michigan and other northern states. Follows Early Crawford and about same season as Kalamazoo. September.



CARMAN PEACH

Truly a remarkable Peach. Juicy, with a fine, rich, sprightly flavor. Tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, and succeeds in many localities where most Peaches fail.



ELBERTA PEACH—The Great Money Maker
It has done more to develop the peach industry than any other variety

SPECIAL BARGAIN PEACH COLLECTION—12 Peach Trees for 98c.

3 Elberta	2 Early Crawford	1 Early Rivers
2 Champion	3 Late Crawford	1 Carman

All fine one-year, well-matured trees. Carefully selected, fresh dug, true to name, or your money back. Packed and delivered at Freight or Express Office here free of charge.
No Discount on This Offer

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH: (Freestone) Fruit large; skin yellow, red cheek, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy; stone small. September.

FITZGERALD: (Freestone) A large, oval Peach, shaded yellow with crimson and red. The flesh is yellow, tinted with red at the pit, juicy and good quality. The tree is a good grower, medium size, very productive—sets heavy crops and should be thinned. Bears third to fourth year. Fitzgerald came from Canada and is one of the hardiest peaches, both in tree and bloom, in that country. It is a splendid Peach, very profitable for the market, and should be planted where hardy varieties are necessary. Ripens about ten days before Elberta. September.

FOX SEEDLING: (Freestone) A popular variety with our customers, especially in New Jersey and Maryland. Tree erect and vigorous, stocky, smooth bark, with abundant, healthy, dark green foliage. Color creamy with small blush, skin thick, tough, very downy; flesh creamy, red at stone, very juicy; flavor mild, pleasant, sub-acid, quality extra good. Fox Seedling presents an attractive appearance and is worthy of the consideration of the commercial planter as well as being, in favorable localities, a good Peach for the home garden. September.

GREENSBORO: (Semi-cling) A large, very early Peach, round, creamy white, highly colored, shaded with a dark red blush and broken stripes towards the blossom end. The flesh is white, tender and very juicy. The quality is fair—very good for an early variety. Greensboro is the largest, most attractive and one of the best quality early Peaches and resistant to rot. Tree strong, healthy, grower, vigorous and extra hardy in bud and wood—a guarantee of annual crops. Bears third or fourth year. Profitable for an early commercial variety and one of the best for home orchard. July.

HEATH CLING: (Clingstone) Very large; flesh white, juicy and melting. Good keeper and shipper. Originated in Maryland where it is much esteemed. Tree spreading, vigorous, stocky; fruit pale, yellow and rich blush; thick, tough skin. Excellent quality and flavor. October.

HILL'S CHILI: (Freestone) Medium size; oval; skin yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh half melting, sweet, of medium quality, but hardy, and a good bearer. Recommended for drying and a good shipper making it a profitable variety when grown for evaporators. Good cooking fruit, but second class as a regular market sort. September.

IRON MOUNTAIN: (Freestone) Fruit very large; white; quality good. Very hardy in bud; white inside at pit. Bears third to fourth year and worthy of extensive planting. September.

KALAMAZOO: (Freestone) A popular market Peach in Michigan; inferior to Elberta but a heavier cropper. Grows to medium size, color yellow with red cheek, yellow flesh, moderately tender and juicy, flavor fairly sweet. Valued for near-by markets. Tree spreading, stocky, vigorous; light green foliage. Early September.

LEMON CLING: (Clingstone) Tree erect and vigorous with dark green foliage. Flesh rich yellow, meaty and juicy. First September.

NIAGARA: (Freestone) Large, yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavored; flesh yellow and luscious. Season medium early. This is truly a fine Peach, noted for its large size and fine appearance; at its home in Western New York, it is regarded as a valuable commercial variety. Tree is vigorous, healthy, and a productive, regular bearer. Ripens just after Crawford Early.

OLD MIXON: (Freestone) A white fleshed Peach, with a red cheek, presenting a good appearance in the basket. Flesh rather tender for shipping, hence not so much planted as formerly. It is a delicious Peach for eating out of hand. Tree hardy and productive, and considered by many as a very valuable variety for the home garden. Resembles Late Crawford. September.

SALWAY: (Freestone) Fruit large, roundish, deep yellow, with a rich marbled, brownish cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich and sugary. An English variety; prized highly as a late, showy market sort. Late September.

STEVEN'S RARERIPE: (Freestone) Large, yellow, highly colored; flesh white, juicy and high-flavored, tree very productive and unusually free from disease. A strong grower. Middle of September.

STUMP THE WORLD: (Freestone) A showy, white-fleshed Peach with a bright red cheek. Very large, juicy, sweet and good. Tree is average grade as to vigor and productiveness. Somewhat resembles Old Mixon. Late September.

TRIUMPH: (Semi-cling) A valuable commercial variety to follow Alexander. The fruit has a heavy coat of down, and in some seasons is subject to rot. Tree is hardy and very productive, but requires thorough spraying. The Peach is yellow with sweet, rich flavor. Early August.

WONDERFUL: (Freestone) Large Peach, uniform in size and shape. Rich golden yellow color, nearly covered with bright crimson. Very handsome and attractive. Flesh yellow, rich and highly flavored. It is delicious and very firm. Middle of October.

YELLOW ST. JOHN: (Freestone) A good early Peach for either home use or market. Ripens before Early Crawford, and its fair size, yellow flesh, attractive color and good quality make it a satisfactory Peach for all purposes and a good market Peach. Tree is vigorous and productive. August.

We can also supply the following varieties: Mayflower, Sneed, Willett, Ray, Foster, Mt. Rose, Eureka.

APRICOT TREES

RIPENING as it does between Cherries and Peaches, usually about a month before the early Peaches, the Apricot is a most welcome fruit, both tempting and delicious. No garden should be without a few trees. In addition to its value as a fresh fruit it is a superior fruit for canning and drying, vast quantities being used for these purposes every year. **There is always a market for Apricots at good prices**, and the planter need have no fear of overproduction.

The Russian Varieties are quite distinct from the European, hardier and will produce fruit when the Apricots fail. Recommended even where Peaches cannot be grown, early bearers, and productive. The trees should be planted on a northern or western exposure to prevent early blooming, and do best in deep rich, well drained soil that has been well fertilized. They are hardy and will thrive in the same location and require the same general cultivation as the Peach and Plum. The Curculio seems to be especially fond of the Apricot, and as the fruit sets early, prompt measures should be taken to destroy the pest. The method is the same used for Plum and Peach and the process should commence when blooms fall and continue for several weeks. Aside from this difficulty, which is easily overcome, there is no reason why Apricots should not be a very profitable fruit. The varieties we offer are especially grown for our trade, and will thrive in very severe climates.

Prices for all Varieties of Apricots

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
X Size	Two Year	2 to 3 Feet	.20	$1.50	$12.50
XX Size	Two Year	3 to 4 Feet	.25	2.00	17.00
XXX Size	Two Year	4 to 6 Feet	.30	2.50	22.00

10% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. 5% Discount on all cash orders received after March 1st. Order early and get the Free Premium and liberal Discount.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.

ALEXANDER: A large, oblong, yellow fruit, spotted with red. Flesh is sweet, juicy and very good. It is a hardy, prolific bearer, and very popular in the East. One of the best of the Russian varieties. July.

ALEXIS: Very hardy; an abundant bearer; yellow, with red cheek; large to very large; slightly acid; rich and luscious. July.

GIBB: Tree hardy, grows symmetrical, productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich; the best early variety, ripening soon after Strawberries. Last of June.

J. L. BUDD: Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer, fruit large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine flavored as an almond; the best late variety and a decided acquisition. August.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

HARRIS: This variety is remarkable for its size, beauty, and productiveness. It is extremely hardy; will stand the severest winters. Fruit is of a rich golden color and of very fair quality. Ripens in middle of August.

MOORPARK: One of the largest and finest Apricots. Yellow with red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich; flavor of the finest, making it a superior kind; parts easily from the stone; very productive. July.

Remember that Reilly Brothers Trees are Bred to Bear Fruit—Not Arguments

PLUMS

THE Value of this race of Plums is no longer in doubt. Trees of tremendous vigor, they come into bearing two or three years after planting and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of three months with a daily supply of luscious Plums. They are beautiful in appearance, superior in quality and many of them will keep from ten days to two weeks after picking, a great point in their favor in marketing. The trees are hardy and perfectly healthy, strong and fine growers, yielding immense crops of fruit practically exempt from attacks of the curculio. Like the Peach trees the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short-lived. Growers should keep planting trees each year so as to keep up the supply.

Our Plum Trees are all Budded on Whole Roots of Imported French Myrobolan Stock.

Prices for all Varieties of Plum Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year		4 to 6 Feet	.12	$1.00	$ 8.50
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.12	1.00	8.50
XX Size	Two Year	5 to 6 Feet	.19	1.80	16.00
XXX Size	Two Year	6 to 7 Feet	.23	2.10	19.00

EUROPEAN VARIETIES OF PLUMS

BEAUTY OF NAPLES: (Mid-season). A variety of great promise. Fruit of large size, light yellow when fully ripened. Flesh firm, juicy, and very fine flavor. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. September.

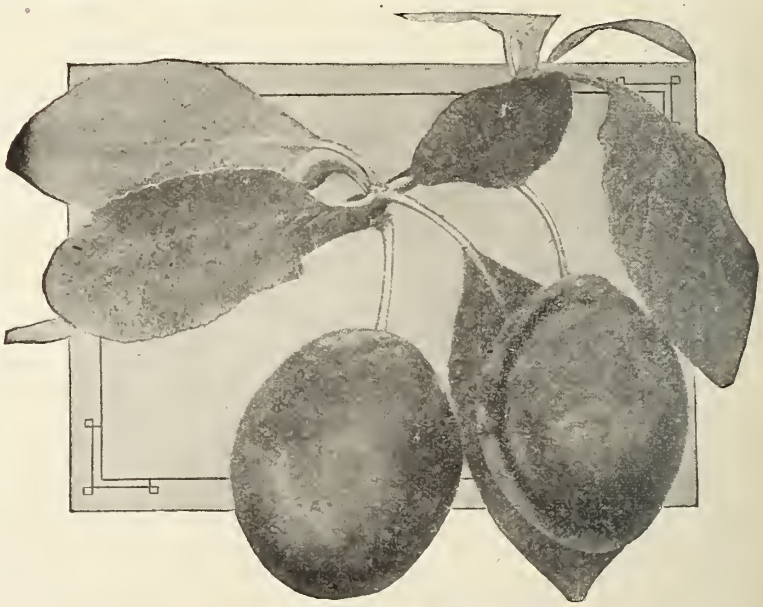
BRADSHAW: (Early). A very large and fine early plum, dark violet-red in color. Tree a strong grower, dense-topped, hardy and very heavy bearer. It stands shipping well, and is planted extensively for commercial purposes. Flesh of dull yellow, often with a trade of red when fully matured. Tree grows rather slowly, and is a little slow in coming into bearing. To offset these faults, the tree is large, well formed, and bears regularly. Is large grown and highly regarded by many growers in New York and other plum sections. August.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP: (Late). Large and handsome, light golden yellow, juicy rather sweet, mild pleasant flavor. One of the best of late plums. Tree medium to large, vigorous, spreading or roundish, open-topped, hardy and productive. From lack of vigor and from injury by freezing this variety is not very productive in sections of New York State. However, it is seemingly fit for all purposes to which plums are put—for dessert, cooking, canning, preserving, and prune-making, and in favorable localities is regarded as the largest, handsomest, and best of the yellow plums. Late September.

DIAMOND: (Mid-season). A large plum of very attractive appearance. Beautifully colored, deep, reddish-purple, well formed but flesh is quite coarse and not as pleasant flavored as one is accustomed to in some of the other good plums. The firm flesh and tough skin of this variety recommend it as a market plum, and the trees are above the average in size, hardiness, and productiveness. It is planted largely for market where it sells, because of its fine appearance, but is not recommended for the home garden. September.

FELLENBURG: (Mid-season). French or Italian Prune. A fine late plum. Fruit handsome, of oval shape and purple color, overspread with thick bloom. Flesh thick, juicy, and delicious; parts from stone. Fruit is finely flavored, whether eaten out of the hand, stewed, or cured as a prune. Tree is unusually large, hardy. productive, well formed, and bears regularly, but is a little capricious to soil and climate; suffers particularly from dry or hot weather and seems to be susceptible to diseases. Is one of the most widely grown of all plums and well cared for in locations to which it is suited; must long remain one of the leading plums, despite any faults of the trees. September.

GERMAN PRUNE: (Late). The German Prune is



POND'S SEEDLING PLUM

PLUMS (Continued)

the oldest and most widely planted of all the prunes. The fruit is purplish black, characteristic, long, oblique oval "Prune-shape." Flesh yellowish, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, pleasant. The tree is large, vigorous, round, dense, very hardy, and very productive. It owes its wide popularity to the splendid qualities of the tree. The German Prune is especially fine for canning and preserving, is planted in the East, West and North, and used on the Pacific Coast for drying. Ripens over a long season. This grand old variety has proved most profitable for fruit growers who have planted it in large quantities for commercial purposes. September.

GEUII: (Mid-season). Grown extensively for market, having proved to be one of the most profitable for that purpose. Tree hardy, vigorous, upright grower, spreading with age and bearing; an early and very abundant bearer, Fruit large, roundish-oval, skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, rather firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly sub-acid. The quality of Geuii is rather poor for dessert purposes, and is not recommended for the home garden. It can hardly be called a good looking plum, but is unsurpassed for shipping and is considered by many as one of the standard plums of its season in New York State. Early September.

GRAND DUKE: (Late). A very valuable late plum, as large as Bradshaw; handsome plum-purple, and of firm, meaty flesh, which fits it excellently for shipping. Tree is above medium in size, moderately vigorous, usually hardy and productive. Comes into bearing slowly, but bears regularly and holds the crop well, the plums being unusually free from rot and hanging in good condition for a long time. Grand Duke deserves its popularity as a market plum. Late September.

IMPERIAL GAGE: (Early). On suitable soils this variety possesses all the qualities that constitute a fine plum, the product being adapted alike for dessert, canning, home and market. The variety grows quite differently in different soils, being besl adapted to light, sandy soils, and making the poorest showing on heavy clay. August.

LOMBARD: (Mid-season). Here is an exceptionally strong, hardy grower and an immense bearer. Fruit is medium to large, dark red, fllesh yellow, of pleasant flavor. This variety is considered one of the best for commercial orchard planting, and is probably the most widely planted plum in America. Of good quality for eating fresh and one of the best cooked, spiced, or preserved. Tree adapts itself to widely different soils and climates, is comparatively free from attacks of insects and fungous diseases. Is round-topped, shapely, with strong, stocky branches. Sept.

MONARCH: (Late). The nice form and rich purple color of this plum makes it a handsome fruit. While the quality is not of the best, Monarch ranks high among purple plums as a dessert fruit. Tree of medium size and vigor, upright, spreading, open-topped, unusually hardy and productive. Color dark, purplish red, overspread with thick bloom; flesh golden-yellow, juicy, somewhat fibrous, aromatic, good. October.

MOORE'S ARCTIC: (Mid-season). Small; skin purplish-black; juicy, sweet and pleasant flavor, claimed to be one of the hardiest plums grown and free from black knot. Tree small, of medium vigor, upright, spreading and productive. Light yellow, flesh juicy, somewhat firm, tender and mild. Fair in quality. September.

NIAGARA: (Medium Early.) Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin reddish purple, flesh yellow, juicy and good. Its fine appearance makes it a desirable market variety but the trees grow rather slowly and are slow in coming into bearing. Resembles Bradshaw very closely, of which it is supposed to be a seedling. Late August.

POND'S SEEDLING: (Mid-season). Distinguished by its large size, form and color; red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree is a vigorous grower and most abundant bearer. At one time Pond's Seedling was largely grown in New York and adjoining States, but the fruit is not as perfect grown here as on the Pacific Coast and other favorable locations. September.

RED EGG: (Mid-season). A large, magniffcent plum, one of the most attractive. Tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer; hardy. Deep red in the sun, pale red in the shade, covered with thin bloom. Flesh greenish, firm, slightly coarse, fair quality. September.

REINE CLAUDE: (Mid-season). Deserves a place in the plum orchard, whether planted for commercial or home use. Greenish yellow, marked with red; firm, juicy, and of good quality. Trees of medium size, but hardy, productive, and bear regularly. September.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE: (Mid-season). The fruit is of large size, it being no uncommon occurrence to find specimens measuring two inches in diameter each way, as it is nearly round. It is of a handsome dark purple color, excellent for canning and an unusually good shipper. Tree round-topped, large, vigorous, hardy and productive. Flesh greenish-yellow, rather tart, firm, sweet, mild in flavor, fair quality. Fruit often has a tendeucy to shrivel on the tree, ripens somewhat unevenly and in some localities is susceptible to brown rot. September.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON: (Very late). The most generally planted Damson in America. Fruit purplish black, overspread with thick bloom. Shape oval, slightly flattened. Flesh juicy, firm but tender, sprightly, pleasant. Stone clinging. Tree is very ssrong, a vigorous grower, quite hardy, naturally well-shaped and enormously productive; a regular bearer, fruit ripens over a long season. The Damson is very profitable in commercial orchards, and it should be planted in every fruit garden. October.

YELLOW EGG: (Medium Early). A large, handsome, egg-shaped, yellow plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Very productive. Tree large, vigorous, round-topped, open, hardy and very productive. Flesh golden yellow, rather juicy, moderately coarse, firm, of average sweetness, mild and good; not particularly good for dessert purposes, but worth of the consideration of both the amateur and commercial fruit grower. Last of August.

YORK STATE PRUNE: (Mid-season). This prune originated here in Dansville about thirty-five years ago; resembles German Prune but larger and of better quality. Stone is small and very free. Tree round-topped, hardy, productive, and a vigorous grower. Flesh yellowish, juicy, sweet, mild and of excellent quality. Dark blue in color covered with a purplish bloom. Especially fine for canning and preserving and is being planted extensively by commercial growers in all sections. Owes its popularity to the fine qualities of the tree and fruit. Late August.

JAPANESE VARIETIES OF PLUMS

ABUNDANCE: (Early) Large and beautiful pinkish red plum, changiug to darker red covered with thin bloom. Flesh is yellow, tender, and melting, unusually juicy and refreshing; sweet and has a delightful aromatic flavor. The tree is a large, vigorous grower, hardy, and wonderfully productive. It produces enormous loads of fruit every year, and this, with its adaptability to all kinds of soils and climate, has made it one of the most popular and widely planted varieties. It is very fine for home use and local markets and when properly handled it is a profitable shipper. The Abundance should have a place in every fruit garden and is one of the most satisfactory commercial varieties. August.

BURBANK: (Early) A highly colored plum, dark red over a yellow ground, mottled, with thick bloom. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, tender, firm, aromatic and sweet. Tree vigorous, large, distinguished by its low sprawling habit and flat, open top. It is exceptionally hardy for a Plum of this type. It ripens a week later than Abundance aud over a longer season; is adapted to all parts of the country where plums can be grown, except the exposed regions of the extreme North. The Burbank is a very profitable commercial plum, and it is also one of those satisfactory varieties that you eau plant in the chicken run or back yard and have large quautities of beautiful, delicious plums, whether you have time to care for them or not. August.

CLIMAX: (Very early) A large, dark red Plum, marked with faint radiating streaks. Flesh yellowish, very juicy, somewhat fibrous, tender, sweet and pleasant flavored. Tree large, vigorous, upright, spreading, somewhat straggling, semi-hardy, medium productive. It is hard to judge the merits of this variety. It has not given general satisfactiou as a commercial variety iu this state, but it is so well spoken of by growers in other sections that the opiuion formed here may be unjust. It is very desirable however, for the home collection because of its beauty and good quality. July.

COMMERCIAL:..(Early) Au excellent uew variety, especially good for commercial planting. Dark red in color, closely resembling Burbank both in appearauce and geueral characteristics, but ripens a few days earlier. Flesh deep yellow, firm, sweet, juicy, and tender. Skin tough, making it an excellent shipper. Seasou long and fruit large when tree is not overloaded; hangs well to the tree. Tree of low, spreading habit, unusually hardy for a Japanese variety, very productive and healthy. From our own experience and observation, we can recommend this variety very highly, and urge our customers to try out a few trees this season. **We have a limited quantity in one-year-olds only. Order early. One-year, 3 ft. and up, 25c each; $2.00 per 12. August.**

OCTOBER PURPLE: (Late) First fruited by Luther Burbank, who regarded it as one of the best introduced. Fruits on the old wood and frequently measures seven inches in circumference. Tree a strong, erect grower, forming a shapely head. Fruit dark red over a yellowish green ground, with bloom of medium thickness; large and attractive looking, fairly suitable for dessert uses. Very good for culinary purposes, hangs well to the tree and ships and keeps better than the average. Not recommended for a general commercial variety, except where the grower has good local market. Late September.

RED JUNE: (Early) This variety is distinguished from all other plums by its fruit characters; the Plums are distinctly cordate in shape, with deep cavity and a very pointed apex; the color is a mottled garnet red overlaid with thin, but very distinct and delicate bloom. Flesh is light yellow, firm enough to endure transportation well; meaty, sweet and peculiarly aromatic. The skin is tough, making the Plum a splendid shipper. The tree is a large, vigorous, upright, spreading grower, very hardy and productive. Should be planted near other varieties for cross pollenization. The foliage is healthy and both leaves and fruit are very resistant to attacks of brown rot and curculio. Is in same class with Burbank and Abundance, uot quite as good flavor, but its rich, meaty flesh, handsome color and the hardiuess, vigor, aud productiveness of the tree make it not only a splendid plum for the home garden but a very profitable one, especially in the Central and Southern States, and iu other localities where other varieties of Plums fail because of brown rot and other fungous diseases. August.

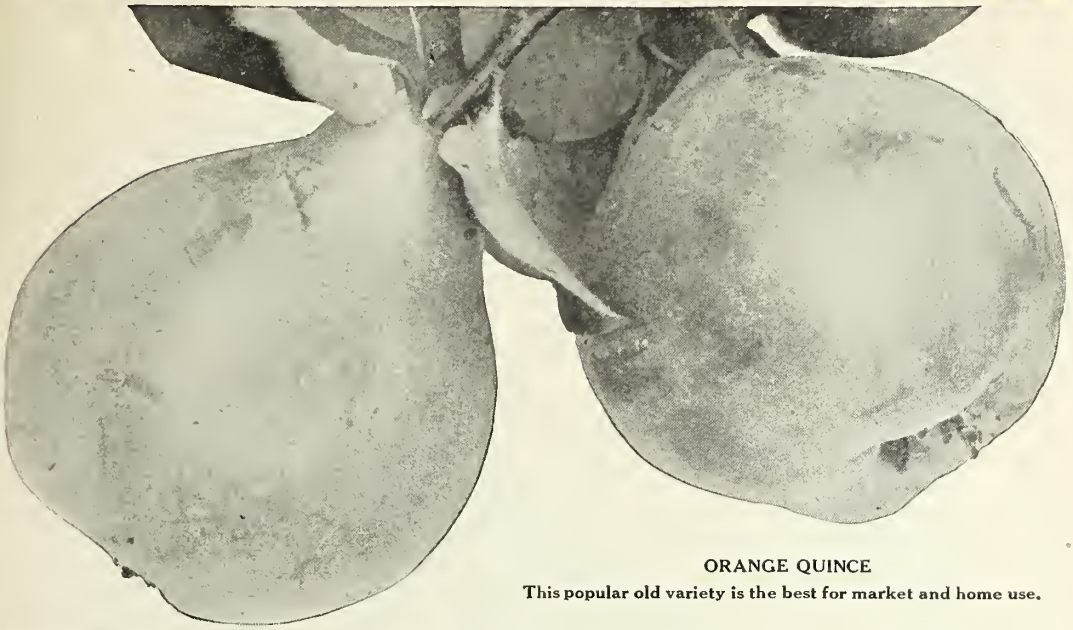
SATSUMA: (Mid-season or later) A fine Plum, with solid flesh aud a purplish crimson color from pit to skin; juicy and of fine quality. Pit exceedingly small. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, usually quite hardy, moderately productive, bearing larger crops as tree becomes older. While the fruit is not as large nor as handsome in color as some of the others, it is still one of the best varieties for quality of fruit for either dessert or culinary uses. Keeps and ships very well and if allowed to color properly makes a good showing ou the market. September.

SHIRO: (Very early) A brilliaut, trausparent, yellow Plum; large, round, tapering slightly at the end, covered with thin bloom aud becoming deeper yellow as the season advances. Flesh is light yellow, very juicy, fiberous, sweet, mild and good. Tree large, upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy except in very cold localities. No other yellow Plum equals its brilliancy and beauty. Ships well if picked before maturity, and is a splendid Plum for home garden and commercial planting. July.

WICKSON: (Early) It is hard to estimate the value of Wickson. Probably no Plum has been on the one haud so highly handed, and on the other so condemned. It is of large size, handsome color and distinct form, firm flesh, and peculiar flavor, generally considered pleasant. The fact that it can be well grown iu comparatively few Plum growing regions, most of these being on the Pacific Coast aud in the South, probably furnishes the contradictory evidence as to its desirability. Tree medium to large, vigorous, with narrow, upright head, dense top aud tender to cold. Fruit dark red over a yellow ground, with thin bloom. Except in favorable locations, fruit is variably iu size, aud tree an uncertaiu cropper. August.

We Grow all of the Trees We Sell—That's the Reason for our Low Prices.

Order Now—Pay in the Spring.



ORANGE QUINCE

This popular old variety is the best for market and home use.

QUINCE TREES

Our Quinces are all budded on whole roots of Imported French Quince Seedlings.

QUINCES are so generally useful in cooking, in canning and preserving and have such a fine flavor, that it is strange more are not planted. **Markets never have enough of them,** and the price has been about what the grower asked. If they are available for home use, they will surely be tasted in all the good things cooked or canned. Those who have once tasted "Quince Honey" or "Quince Marmalade" will never need to be convinced that the Quince flavor is the finest of that of any fruit which grows, when it is properly blended.

The Quince has attracted much attention in the past few years as a market fruit. The tree is hardy, compact in growth and requires but little space to make a profitable specimen; it is shallow-rooted, therefore deep plowing should be avoided, but cultivating and fertilizing are just as essential as with the Peach or Plum. Cowpeas, soy beans, and crops that can be worked into the soil with a harrow are desirable for a summer cover crop, furnishing nitrogen and other fertilizing elements needed by the trees.

Quinces will thrive in any good garden soil, but for commercial purposes the soil should be a moderately heavy clay loam, well drained. The best orchards are found on lands that are naturally or artificially drained. On sandy soil, the trees grow freely and come into bearing quickly, but are not so long-lived as on heavy soil. On heavy soils set the trees from 12 to 15 feet apart each way, but on light soil they may be set as close as 10 feet. Prune off all dead and surplus branches, thin out the fruit if bearing too freely, keep top open to sun and air. Quince trees come into bearing early, yield heavily, and regularly. The fruit is desirable for canning purposes; one quart of Quinces to four quarts of other fruit will impart a delicious flavor to jellies and preserves. Its greatest enemy is blight, which should be combated with the same methods used with Pears.

Prices for all Varieties of Quince Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year		3 feet and up	.25	$2.00	$17.50
X Size	Two Year	2 to 3 Feet	.25	2.00	17.50
XX Size	Two Year	3 to 4 Feet	.30	2.50	22.50
XXX Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.35	3.00	25.00

10% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. 5% Discount on all cash orders received after March 1st. Order early and get Free Premiums and Liberal Discount.

BOURGEAT: A golden prolific variety of the best quality, ripening shortly after Orange and keeping until mid-winter. Tree a remarkably strong grower, surpassing all others and yielding immense crops, fruiting at three or four years in nursery rows; leaves large, thick, glossy, so far free from blight and disease. Fruit of largest size, round; rich golden yellow, smooth, very tender when cooked, has been kept till February in good condition. October.

CHAMPION: Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect. Bears abundantly while young, flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite Quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. October.

MEECHE'S PROLIFIC: Fruit is large, orange yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Tree a vigorous grower and immensely productive. Ripens between Orange and Champion.

ORANGE or APPLE: More largely planted than any other variety. One of the old varieties that always bear and give good satisfaction wherever planted. Orange is large, bright golden yellow. Cooks very tender and has a great flavor. There is always a demand for this Quince, and we recommend it highly for home use or commercial purposes. September.

REA'S MAMMOTH: Large; bright yellow; flavor very pleasing. Tree a hardy and healthy grower; very productive. Ripens just ahead of Orange, but is a slower grower. September.

This Chain of Evidence Proves The W

JOHN H. REILLY, PRES

Cheapest in Price and Best in Quality

Mr. John Reilly, Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I have bought trees from a great many nurseries from different states, and I have found your trees the best I have ever bought; cheapest in price and best in quality. I have about ten thousand trees now planted. I will order more this Spring. A Spy Apple tree, five years old, this year bore 1⅓ bushels of apples, and 36 filled one-half bushel.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE SAVADGE.

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Better than Any Others I ever Bought.

Bridgeport, Conn., November 9, 1914.

Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—It always gives me great pleasure to speak a good word for Reilly Brothers trees to all my friends, and can cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to buy fruit trees or shrubbery. Your trees are better size and shape and more thrifty than any others I ever bought. Your Dwarf Pear trees, set in 1912, were loaded this year. I have always taken great pleasure with my trees and small fruits.

I remain Yours truly, JOHN H. REID.

2

1

2

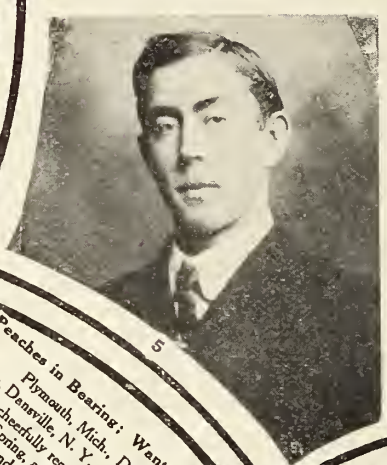
Cherry Trees Were Finest He Ever Saw.

Youngstown, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1914

Reilly Brothers Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—You should be proud of the reputation you are getting in this locality for your Cherry trees. I have bought these trees from you for two or three years past, and they are such good trees that I have never hesitated to tell from whence they came to anyone wishing to know. It is with pleasure that I feel I can honestly say that your Cherry trees you have sold me were the finest I ever saw.

Yours very truly,
HOWARD ALLEN HOPKINS



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Peaches in Bearing; Wants More.

Plymouth, Mich., December 28, 1914.

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—I can cheerfully recommend your trees. My trees are three years old this Spring, and had peaches on last Summer. They are also true to name and I think they will do fine this Summer because they have made such a wonderful growth, as have also the Cherry trees. Will want more.

Yours truly,
LEE ELDRED.

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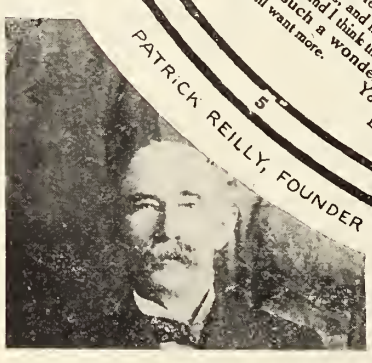


PATRICK REILLY, FOUNDER

Will Compete with the Best on the Market.

Perry, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1914.

Reilly Brothers Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

Messrs:—In anticipation of your Spring, 1915 catalogue, it gives me pleasure to state the advantage derived from a selection made from your reliable stock of trees and ornamentals. They will compete with the best on the market.

Yours truly,
M. G. BEATON,
Sec'y Lake Shore Nursery Co.

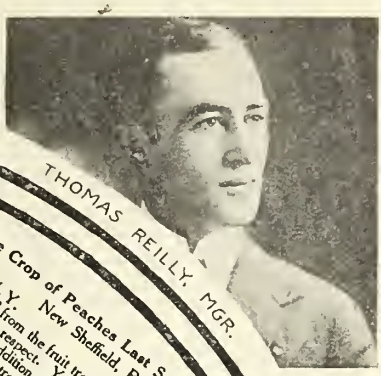
6

THESE voluntary expressions of satisfaction from reliable, well-kno in our offices, should convince the most skeptical that we can furn and through careful, personal attention to orders, rigid honesty and fai

Don't you feel that such a reputation is a safe guarantee and need yo

Reilly Bros.' Nurseries, Dansville N.Y.

of Reilly Brothers Blue Ribbon Trees



THOMAS REILLY, MGR.

Fruit Trees Make Wonderful Growth.

Madison, Ohio, November 18, 1914.

Mr. J. H. Reilly, Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—Your trees have made a wonderful growth. I measured some a few days ago and find that the branches had spread 12 and 13 ft. across. I have a place here which I bought a few years ago after retiring from other business, mostly set to fruit. I send you under another cover my own photo, if you care to use it.

Yours truly,
W. A. PORTER.

3

Had a Fine Crop of Peaches Last Season.

New Sheffield, Pa., Dec. 8, 1914.

Mr. J. H. Reilly, Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sir.—The results obtained from the fruit trees I purchased from your series have been satisfactory in every respect. You surely give your customers good value for their money in addition to prompt service. I cheerfully recommend the quality of your trees and your methods of doing business. I had a fine crop of fruit last season, especially Peaches had specimens weighing ten ounces.

Yours truly,
J. E. McCARTNEY.

4

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4

Finds it a Pleasure to Do Business with Us.

Kalamazoo, Mich., April 13, 1914.

Reilly Brothers Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Please accept my thanks for your prompt attention to my order. I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to do business with your nursery. The stock that you send out, and the manner in which you treat your customers should be sufficient to make the Reilly Brothers Nurseries the most popular to be found in this country.

Very truly yours,
R. C. SAUNDERS, Mgr. Kalamazoo Advocate.

8

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8

Better in Quality and Lower in Price than Agent's Trees.

Hamburg, Pa., Nov. 26, 1914.

Reilly Brothers, Daosville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—The trees I bought of you are growing finely, especially the one-year Apple trees, which are doing splendidly. Among my first order was an extra Cherry, (Montmorency) which bore fruit of fine quality the second season. None of your trees ever died for me. I am more than pleased with the trees I bought of you. Prices lower and quality better than the stock of our agents around here.

Truly yours.
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Can't Go Wrong if You Purchase From Reilly Brothers.

Reading, Pa., Nov. 17, 1914.

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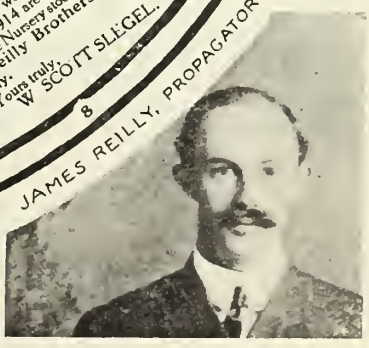

JAMES REILLY, PROPAGATOR

in various localities, selected from thousands of similiar letters on file
grade trees and plants, first class in every way, at reasonable prices,
, extend to our customers the best of service.

urther for the Nursery from whom you will purchase your trees?

This Chain of Evidence Proves The Worth of Reilly Brothers Blue Ribbon Trees

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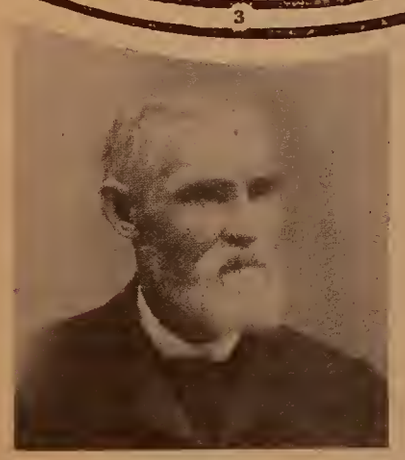

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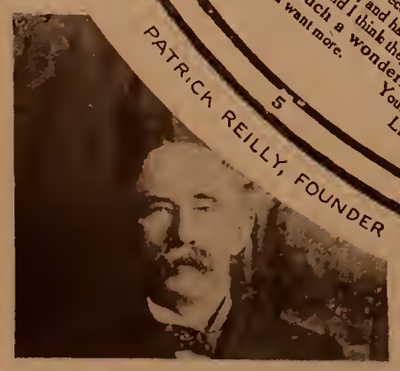

PATRICK REILLY, FOUNDER

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JAMES REILLY, PROPAGATOR

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THESE voluntary expressions of satisfaction from reliable, well-known men in various localities, selected from thousands of similiar letters on file in our offices, should convince the most skeptical that we can furnish high grade trees and plants, first class in every way, at reasonable prices, and through careful, personal attention to orders, rigid honesty and fair dealing, extend to our customers the best of service.

Don't you feel that such a reputation is a safe guarantee and need you look further for the Nursery from whom you will purchase your trees?

BEARING SIZE FRUIT TREES

EVERY season there is a demand for extra size fruit trees, principally from our city customers. To supply this demand, we have a grade of extra size, three and four year old trees, some of which have borne fruit in the nursery rows. These trees would be apt to give quick results, when transplanted and are purchased extensively by those who do not care to wait for their trees to grow.

For those wishing to plant a few trees around the house or in the garden, this is just the size to plant, as they cost but very little more and the quickness with which they come into bearing will more than make up for the extra cost of the trees. We have sold planters this size in large quantities for orchard planting and the trees have, without exception, given general satisfaction.

On account of the extra expense in growing, handling, digging and packing, we are obliged to increase the prices for these extra size trees.

STANDARD APPLE TREES

40 Cents Each — **$4.00 per Dozen** — **$30.00 per Hundred**

Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Maiden Blush, Wealthy, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Improved Ben Davis, Gano, Hubbardston, King, McIntosh Red, Northern Spy, Pewaukee, Stark, Stayman's Winesap, Tolman Sweet, R. I. Greening, Wagener, Wolf River, Winter Banana, York Imperial, Transcendent Crab.

STANDARD PEAR TREES

50 Cents Each — **$5.00 per Dozen** — **$35.00 per Hundred**

Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Anjou, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, Rossney, Seckel, Kieffer. **We can supply Dwarf Duchess at same price.**

PLUM TREES

40 Cents Each — **$3.50 per Dozen** — **$25.00 per Hundred**

Bradshaw, Coe's Golden, Diamond, Fellenburg, Grand Duke, Geuii, German Prune, Niagara, Lombard, Moore's Arctic, Shropshire Damson, Shipper's Pride, York State Prune, Abundance, Burbank.

CHERRY TREES

$1.00 Each — **$10.00 per Dozen** — **$75.00 per Hundred**

Bing, Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napoleon, Lambert, Yellow Spanish, Baldwin, Dyehouse, Early Richmond, Large Montmorency, English Morello, Olivet, Ostheime, Wragg.

PEACH TREES

40 Cents Each — **$3.50 per Dozen** — **$27.00 per Hundred**

Alexander, Belle of Georgia, Crawford's Late, Carman, Chair's Choice, Fitzgerald, Iron Mountain, Niagara, Elberta, Crawford's Early, Champion.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU MAKE SECOND AND THIRD CHOICE WHEN ORDERING BEARING SIZE TREES IN CASE FIRST CHOICE IS SOLD OUT.

In making out your order sheet, mark plainly "Bearing Size"

FOR QUICK RESULTS PLANT "BEARING-SIZE" TREES

Buildings Erected and Exclusively Occupied by Grit

DIETRICK LAMADE, President and General Manager
D. WILSON LAMADE, Secretary
GEO. M. ROBINSON, Treasurer

FREDERIC E. MANSON, Managing Editor
W. L. N. COX, Circulation Manager
CHAS. D. LAMADE, Advertising Manager

GRIT

GRIT PUBLISHING CO., Publishers

Agents in 12,000 Cities and Towns Throughout the United States

Average Weekly Circulation Over 250,000

Editorial Department

Williamsport, Pa.,
December 1, 1914.

Reilly Brothers Nurseries,
Dansville, New York.

Dear Sirs:

The accompanying picture is that of my daughter, Marjorie Pifer, standing in my plot of Reilly strawberries. This experimental patch, covering an area of 40 by 70 feet, produced 565 quarts of high grade William Belt and Senator Dunlap Strawberries that were marketed at an average price of 12 and 12½¢ a quart, as well as sufficient strong and healthy plants to set out a quarter-acre patch that will be in bearing this season. The plot, with but ordinary care and cultivation, produced at the rate of more than 12,000 quarts to the acre. From Gooseberry bushes of the Houghton variety, purchased from you two years ago this Spring, I received an average crop of two quarts to the bush last year. I have experienced equal success with White Grape and Red Cross Currants, Raspberries of the Cumberland and St. Regis varieties, and have a promising orchard of Plum, Peach, Pear, and Apple trees, all purchased from Reilly Brothers.

Yours very truly,

V. King Pifer

309 Mulberry St.
Williamsport, Pa.

MISS MARJORIE PIFER IN PLOT OF REILLY BROTHERS STRAWBERRIES
(See Letter of Mr. V. King Pifer above)

LARGE MONTMORENCY

The best of all the Sour Varieties. No matter how unfavorable the season may be, Montmorency can be depended upon for a full crop.

CHERRY TREES

THE unprecedented demand for Cherry trees from our customers the last two seasons leads us to believe that orchardists are beginning to realize that nothing in the fruit line has been giving, or promises to give in the future, larger returns than Cherry orchards. Few markets are ever oversupplied. The trees have a range of adaptability to soil and climate that makes them profitable in almost every State, except the extreme South and they yield heavy crops without the need of any great amount of care; certainly they succeed and bear with less cultivation and other attention than any other fruit crop. In the last few years several large Cherry orchards have been planted in the Central and Eastern States and some of our customers have realized as high as **four hundred dollars per acre from young orchards.** There are many profitable Cherry orchards from New England to Michigan, from Michigan to the Pacific Coast; also from Pennsylvania and Virginia come reports of big profits from Cherries. They make satisfactory and profitable fillers for the Apple orchard, take up little room, and bear young—about the fourth year.

Plant Cherries. Sour varieties are ever in demand for pies. Cherries are always wanted by the canneries and in many cases crops of large orchards are contracted for years ahead. The supply has never equalled the demand for the fresh fruit and the canneries have never been able to get them in sufficient quantities.

There is no fruit tree more desirable for planting in the home garden than the Cherry. The trees are beautiful as well as useful and can be planted near the street along the fence line, along roadsides, in the corners of the garden or lawn and in many places where other fruit would not be prolific. A few trees will furnish an abundance of fruit for home use and any surplus can be easily disposed of in the local market.

The trees thrive best on dry sandy soil, or soil in which there is plenty of gravel. While soil of this kind is required to bring the fruit to its highest perfection, the trees will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. Care should be taken to secure proper drainage. Cherry trees require about the same care and treatment as Apple trees, and require little or no pruning at planting time and not a great deal afterwards.

For convenience the Cherry trees are divided into two classes—the Sweet varieties, which include the "Hearts and Bigarreaus," and the Sour varieties, which are made up of the "Dukes and Morellos."

The Sweet varieties attain larger size than the sour ones, are strong and vigorous growers, with large, open, spreading tops. They are best suited for open situations and where shade is desired, as they are beautiful and shapely. The color ranges from deep blue-black to almost white and the fruit of this class is most desirable for table use. The Sour varieties do not grow to as large a size, but are hardier and the deep rich red fruit is used principally for canning and preserving.

Last season we sold over fifty thousand more Cherry trees than the year previous, and we have received hundreds of expressions of satisfaction from customers in all parts of the country. The secret of the success of Reilly Brothers "Blue Ribbon" Cherry trees is that **we propagate the trees on whole roots of Imported French Mazzard and Mahaleb Seedlings.** Our soil and climate is particularly adapted to the hardy, healthy growth of the trees and years of practical experience, and study, enables us to state frankly that we do not believe that better Cherry trees than those grown in our nurseries can be procured anywhere at any price. The supply this season is limited. We urge you to order early.

SELECT VARIETIES OF SWEET CHERRIES

Fruit heart-shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Trees of rapid growth with large, drooping limbs and abundance of foliage. Time of ripening runs from early in June to August.

Prices for all Varieties of Sweet Cherry

One Year		3 Feet and up	.32	$2.50	$22.00
X Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.25	2.00	17.00
XX Size	Two Year	4½ to 6 Feet	.30	2.50	22.00
XXX Size	Two Year	5 to 7 Feet	.35	3.00	26.50

10% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. 5% Discount on all cash orders received after March 1st. Order early and get the Free Premium and Liberal Discount.

BING: This desirable popular Cherry originated in Oregon, is one of the best black Cherries in existence to-day. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand by shippers and canners alike. The tree is a remarkably thrifty, upright grower and a prolific bearer. As hardy as other sweet Cherries and adapted to conditions wherever Sweet Cherries should be planted. Fruit is juicy but firm and ripens so that it all can be gathered at one picking. Extensively planted in the Pacific Northwest as it is the largest and best shipper. July.

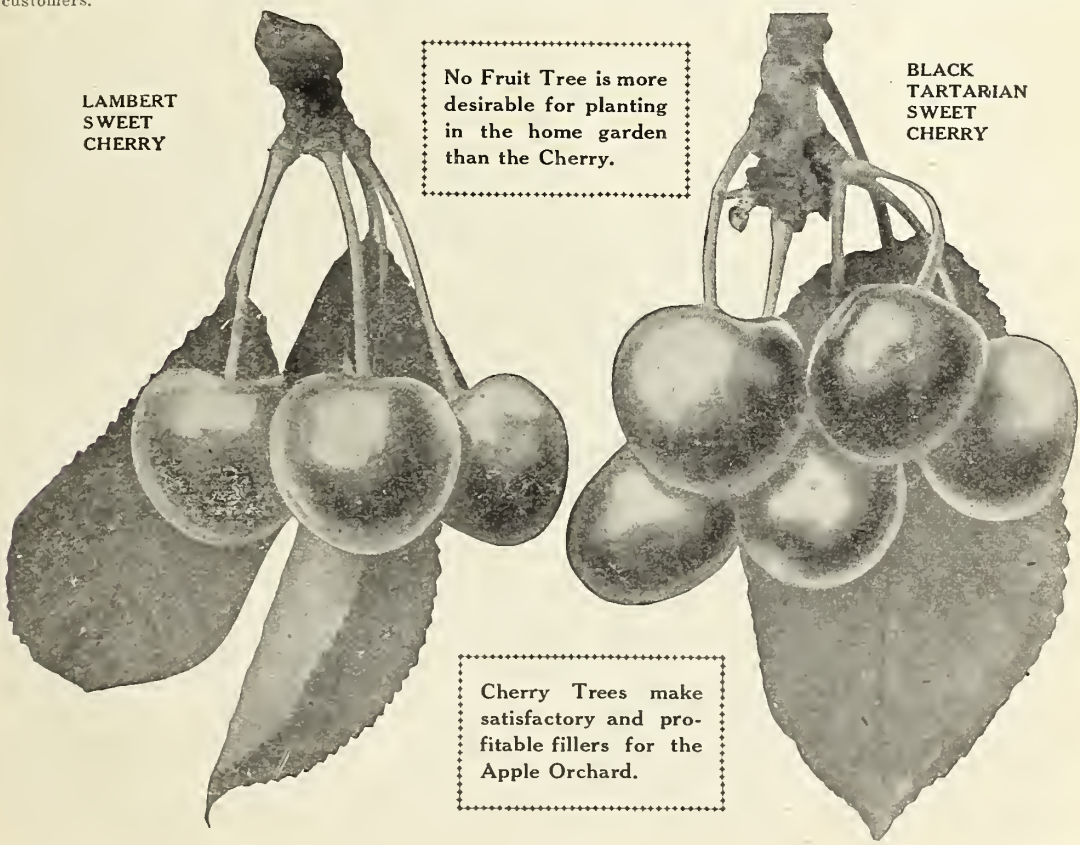
BLACK EAGLE: Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and highly flavored; tree vigorous and productive. July 1st to 15th.

BLACK HEART: (Black Ox-heart) A very old variety. Fruit medium size, heart-shaped, rather irregular; skin glossy, deep black, flesh tender, juicy, and sweet. Tree a rapid grower, hardy and productive. Early July.

BLACK TARTARIAN: This fine old variety produces immense crops of large, juicy, purplish black fruits of mild, sweet jelly-like consistency. The tree makes a beautiful erect growth and is planted to a great extent along highways and in yards for ornamental purposes. Planted more extensively in the East than any other Sweet Cherry and is a general favorite. Good shipper. We recommend this variety very highly. Late June.

GOVERNOR WOOD: A rich, delicious variety; large red cherry that hangs well on the tree. Very popular. It is tender, delicious and one of those famous varieties that has made Cherry growing popular. The tree itself is an ornament for any home, owing to its shade and beautiful blossoms and the beauty of its fruit, to say nothing of the charms of the fruit itself for eating. Clear, light red in color, and tree is a vigorous grower and produces freely. June.

One of our customers from Massachusetts writes: "Enclosed find my order for Cherry and Plum for Spring delivery. You recollect four years ago I wrote you I wanted a good row of trees along my highway, that would be useful as well as ornamental. You advised the Black Tartarian Sweet Cherry and I gave you an order for the largest size. The second year after planting the 218 trees bore 130 quarts of fruit and this last year I sold the crop on the trees, without laying my hand to them and received $103.00 for the crop. It not only brings me in money but it is the handsomest row of trees I ever looked at. You certainly know what to pick out for your customers."



SELECT VARIETIES OF SOUR CHERRIES

These are for the most part round-headed; fruit generally acid, though some varieties have a very rich, pleasant flavor. Smaller in growth than Sweet varieties and well adapted for dwarfs. The Morellos are more spreading in habit than the Dukes, which are of stocky, upright growth. More hardy than the sweet varieties, and in large demand where the latter cannot be grown to advantage.

Prices for all Varieties of Sour Cherry Trees

			EACH	TEN	HUNDRED
One Year		3 Feet and up	.25	$2.25	$19.50
X Size	Two Year	3 to 4 Feet	.20	1.75	14.50
XX Size	Two Year	4 to 5 Feet	.25	2.25	19.50
XXX Size	Two Year	5 to 6 Feet	.30	2.75	24.50

10% Discount on all cash orders received before March 1st. After March 1st., 5% discount allowed

BALDWIN: Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for its quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West. June.

DYEHOUSE: A good early Cherry. Tree is a good, hardy grower and sure bearer. This variety often bears fruit the first year after transplanting. It brings the highest market price on account of its being the first Sour Cherry to come into bearing; a week to ten days earlier than Early Richmond. Fruit is medium to large, of fine quality and is especially desirous for pies and canning. Slightly smaller than Early Richmond, less acid, and smaller seed. Fruit hangs remarkably well to the tree. June.

EARLY RICHMOND: Of medium size, light red; flesh light-colored, melting, juicy, of sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries; is unsurpassed for cooking purposes and exceedingly productive. The fruit ripens early and hangs well and the tree is vigorous, hardy, long-lived and very productive. We consider it the best of its season. Adapted to northern conditions and thrives throughout the South where many varieties fail. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO: Fruit large, elongated, almost blackish red when fully ripe; very rich, acid, juicy and good. A splendid pie Cherry. Tree very hardy, somewhat smaller than other sorts but exceedingly productive. This fruit is in great demand by the fruit juice manufacturers. Tree hardy and often bears a light crop the second year. Small grower with light limbs and trunk. Has been extensively planted and ripens about four weeks later than Early Richmond. July.

MAY DUKE: Fruit medium, heart-shaped to conical, attractive dark red, flesh light red, juicy, fine grained, tender, melting, moderately firm, pleasant, sub-acid, very good, nearly free-stone. Tree hardy and productive. An old variety that is still regarded highly by many growers. Late June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY: This is the best of all the sour varieties of Cherries. There is a greater demand on the market for this Cherry than for any other. The trees are the cleanest and best growers and are less subject to disease, less affected by wet weather and are the best bearers of the best fruit of all other sour varieties. No matter how unfavorable the season may be, Montmorency can be depended upon for a full crop. The Montmorency is a good shipper, very attractive-looking, and always brings good prices. The canning factories are always calling for them and have never been fully supplied. The fruit is good size, fine flavor, and bright, clear, shining red. The flesh is of fine quality and sub-acid. The trees are the largest and most vigorous growers, of all the Sour Cherries, especially hardy and productive. Preferable to all others. Can be grown successfully in every part of the country. Does best on dry, well drained soils. Ripens about ten days later than Early Richmond; larger and better quality. Late June.

OLIVET: A new Duke of French origin. Unlike most others of this class, it is said to be very early and to ripen over a long period. Fruit very large, globular, and of deep, shining red; tender, rich and vinous, with a sweet, sub-acid flavor. June.

OSTHEIME: Large, roundish, flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy and almost sweet, although a sub-acid Cherry. Has been tested in severest winters and found perfectly hardy. Good for dessert and cooking. Originated in Russia. Middle of July.

WRAGG: Of the English Morello type and very similar in fruit, but averages larger; a few days later in ripening and possibly has slightly more acidity. Tree dwarfish, with spreading, round head; abundant and regular bearer—bears younger than English Morello, stronger, not so subject to disease, hardier and more productive. Flesh and juice light crimson red, of good quality. Ripens late, same time as English Morello. July.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CHERRY TREES

All Fine, Two-Year, Medium Size Trees

100 Trees of any one variety or 25 each of any 4 varieties given below	**$9.00**
50 Trees of any one variety or 25 each of any two varieties given below	**$4.75**
25 Trees of any one variety or your choice of any two varieties given below	**$2.50**

No orders accepted for less than 25 trees. True to name, fresh dug, clean, healthy little trees, with good tops and plenty of fibrous roots.

Large Montmorency	Dyehouse	Wragg	Early Richmond	Olivet
English Morello	Napoleon	Baldwin	Black Tartarian	

Boxed, packed, and delivered to Freight Station or Express Office here, Free of Charge.

No Discount on This Offer

SELECT VARIETIES OF SWEET CHERRIES (Continued)

LAMBERT: This very promising Cherry, of the largest size and bright rich, deep red color, is deserving of all that has been said of it by the introducer. The surface is smooth, glossy, and is covered with minute russet dots; flesh reddish with whitish veins, very firm and of unsurpassed quality. Stands well in the lead as a shipping variety, and especially adapted to the fancy layer pack. Tree is hardy, very strong and vigorous, upright grower and very productive. Is especially well known in the Pacific Northwest but the tree is adapted to Eastern conditions, and because of its vigor and size of fruit, should be planted extensively in the Sweet Cherry regions. Ripens ten days to two weeks after Black Tartarian. July.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU: A magnificent heart-shaped Cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, becoming amber in the shade, richly dotted and spotted with deep red, and with bright red cheek. Flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; tree a rapid grower and immense bearer. The most popular all around Cherry for canning, preserving, and shipping. Tree is a hardy, vigorous upright grower and bears heavy crops. Plant wherever a yellow sweet Cherry is wanted for home use or distant shipping. July.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU: Fruit of large size, rich deep black; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine flavor; bears abundantly. A good Cherry for table use, and is planted commercially in the Eastern States and Ontario, and other sections. Its foliage is large, and remarkably healthy, holding on longer than that of most varieties. July.

WINDSOR: Fruit large, roundish oblong, liver-colored; flesh remarkably firm and fine. Tree hardy and very prolific, and a vigorous upright grower. Originated at Windsor, Canada. It is a regular bearer and does not rot badly. A desirable late variety for market and family use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH: (Bigarreau) Fruit very large, pale yellow with bright red cheek when exposed to the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. One of the best light colored Cherries. Very popular and good market variety. Tree is productive and vigorous. Late June.

Catalogue Price, $2.40

12 Cherry Trees

Our Special Price, $1.20

2 Large Montmorency	2 Early Richmond	2 Bing
2 Black Tartarian	2 Dyehouse	2 Lambert

All fine, two-year, well-matured trees. Carefully selected, fresh dug, true to name, or your money refunded. No charge for packing or delivery to our local Freight or Express Office.

No Discount on This Offer

Two Year Sweet Cherry with the leaves off. Photograph was taken while we were running the digger (note teams in background) on our "Hillcrest Farm" where we grow most of our Cherry and Plum as the soil is heavy and best adapted.

NUT TREES

ALMOST every farm contains land that could be planted to nut trees adapted to the soil. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is so well assured of a profitable market, the nuts in many cases paying better than other farm crops, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large percentage on the investment.

Distance from transportation facilities or from distributing markets is not a drawback because the crop will keep indefinitely and requires no special care while in transit. The expense of cultivating, maintenance and harvesting is comparatively small, and another important consideration is the long life of the trees. In many nut orchards, fruit trees—Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum—are set out between the nut trees, and by the time the latter need additional room the fruit trees will have outlived their usefulness and may be removed without great loss.

Nut trees are also admirably suited for ornamental purposes and shade. A few trees planted for this purpose in the garden, on the lawn, or by the roadside, will **add each year an appreciable sum to the value of any property.** Then beside beauty and shade you will have each year a crop of delicious, health-giving, money-making fruit.

In the matter of soils upon which they will succeed, nut trees show considerable versatility. The one requisite generally agreed upon, however, is that there must be no rock or hardpan to stop or retard the growth of the tap-root. The richer soils are naturally best, as is the case in all other horticultural pursuits, but industry on the part of the orchardist, applied in the direction of careful cultivation and fertilization, will produce eminently successful orchards on indifferent soil. Continual hoeing and digging constitute the best treatment. An effective treatment for a young orchard is to plow between the rows after the Spring rains cease and then stir the soil occasionally throughout the Summer with disk or harrow. Moisture is thus retained much longer. We will be pleased to supply additional information to anyone interested in nut culture, upon request.

CHESTNUTS.

AMERICAN SWEET: A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber is very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet, or delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without its grove of nut-bearing trees, and the Chestnut should be foremost wherever the soil is adapted to its growth. An excellent shade tree, its large, deep green leaves making it a handsome specimen for the lawn. **3-4 ft., 50c each; 10 for $4.50; $40.00 per 100; 5-6 ft., $1.00 each; 10 for $9.00; $80.00 per 100.**

SPANISH: A handsome, round-headed tree producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. $25.00 has been realized from one fruiting from nuts of a single tree. Not so sweet as the American, and tree not so hardy. **3-4 ft., 50c each; 10 for $4.50; $40.00 per 100; 5-6 ft., $1.00 each; 10 for $9.00; $80.00 per 100.**

JAPAN: Very distinct from all other chestnuts; dwarf grower, productive, bears young. Nuts of immense size, far surpassing all other kinds; of fair quality when outside skin is removed. Decidedly ornamental and quite hardy. **3-4 ft., 75c each; 10 for $6.50; $55.00 per 100.**

WALNUTS.

AMERICAN BLACK: A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber, which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in the market. Tree is a rapid grower, producing a large, round nut of excellent quality. The large, oily nuts are borne in large crops, are much relished by all persons, old and young, and always sell at a good price. **4-6 ft., 75c each; 10 for $6.00; $50.00 per 100.**

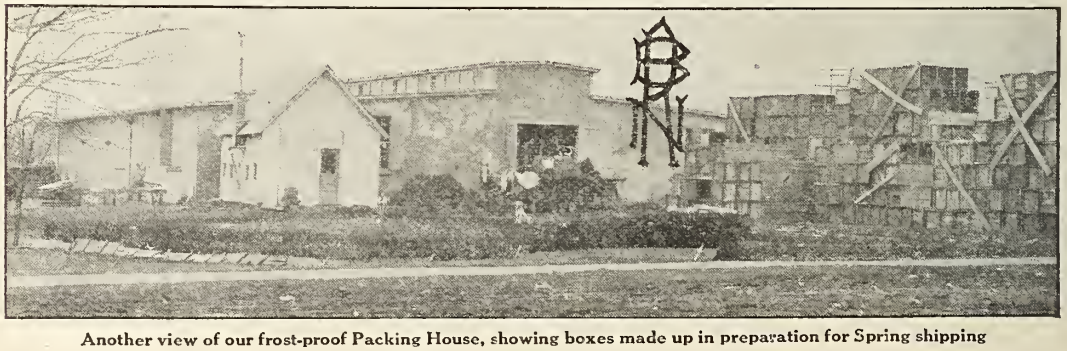
ENGLISH WALNUT: A fine, lofty growing tree, with handsome spreading head. Where hardy it produces immense crops of thin shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand at good prices; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling. In California and the South large orchards have been planted that are yielding immense profits, and although not hardy enough for general cultivation in the North, has been grown successfully in Monroe County, New York, and in several sections in this and other adjoining States. **2-3 ft., 85c each; 10 for $7.50; $65.00 per 100.**

JAPAN: (Sieboldi) Perfectly hardy, rapid growing, handsome form, immense fernlike leaves, making one of the finest ornamental trees; bears young and abundantly. Nuts produced in clusters and resemble butternuts in shape and quality, but somewhat smaller and with thinner, smoother shell. **3-4 ft., 75c each; 10 for $6.00; $50.00 per 100.**

WHITE WALNUT: (Butternut) A native tree valuable for timber, and bearing a large, longish thick-shelled nut, which is prized for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel. **3-4 ft., 75c each; 10 for $6.00; $50.00 per 100.**

HICKORY SHELL BARK.

To our taste no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this in quality; it possesses a peculiar, rich, nutty flavor, excelled by none. The tree is of sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements, and is unsurpassed for fuel. **2-3 ft., $1.00 each; 10 for $9.00; $75.00 per 100.**



Another view of our frost-proof Packing House, showing boxes made up in preparation for Spring shipping

GRAPES

THERE is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one or a dozen Grape vines cannot be found They do very well trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fences, bound to a trellis or trained over an arbor, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. While the vines have their likes and dislikes as to soil, they never insist on them, and will grow about anywhere.

As a commercial venture, Grapes offer many advantages. They show large returns on the investment, as they meet with ready sale, and bring good prices on all markets. A handsome profit can be realized on Grapes planted on hillsides too steep for other crops. Grapes are universally considered one of the most healthful of fruits.

In vineyard culture the soil should be dry, and if not so naturally should be drained. Almost any soil will produce good Grapes. If the field is in sod, plow into lands of about 9 feet wide, and set the plants in the bottom of the dead furrow. The plants should stand 8 feet apart in the row. Be particular to have the plants set in a straight line on account of the trellis, which is to be erected later, as well as for convenience in future cultivation. Allow the vines to grow the first season without pruning.

Prices for all Varieties of Grapes

	EACH	TEN	HUNDRED	THOUSAND
Two Year Vines	.08	.70	$4.50	$39.00

BLACK GRAPES

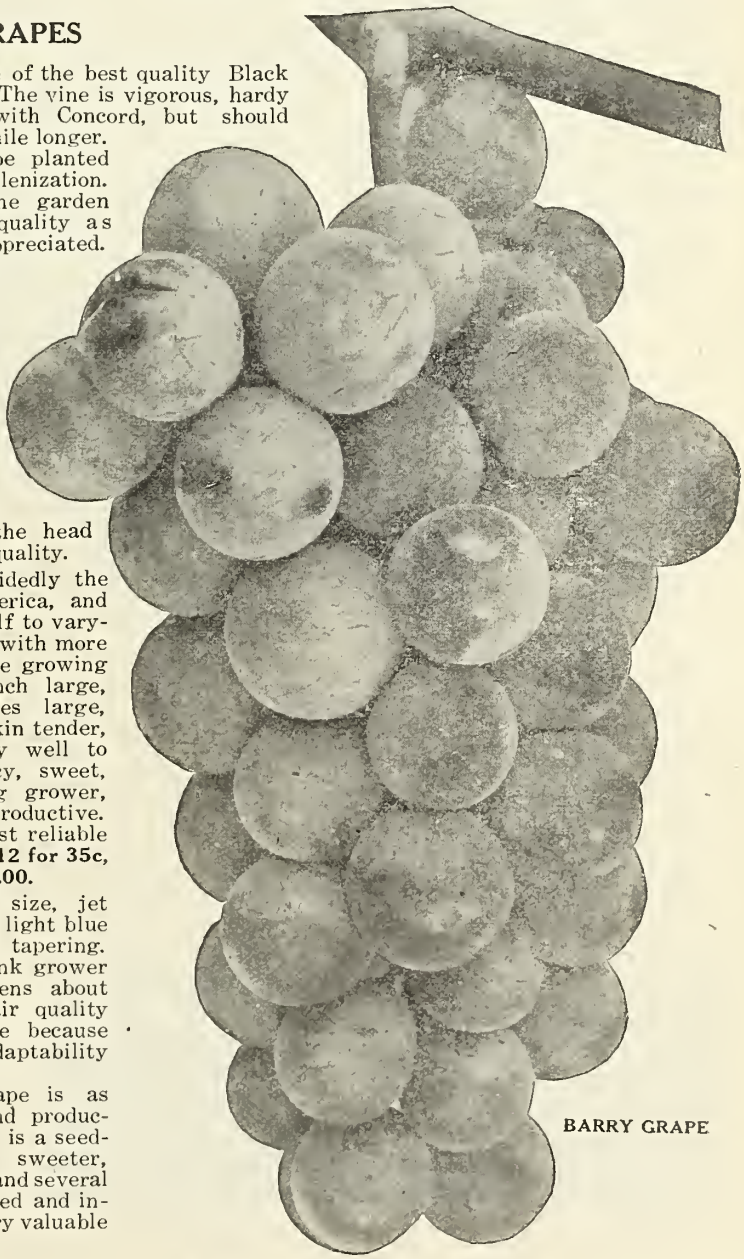
BARRY: (Late) Barry is one of the best quality Black Grapes; a Rogers hybrid. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive; colors up with Concord, but should remain on the vine a while longer. Splendid keeper. Should be planted near other varieties for pollenization. An excellent Grape for home garden and local markets where quality as well as attractiveness is appreciated.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY: (Very Early). Strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; productive; its keeping and shipping qualities are equaled by no other early Grape. Ripens with Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, glossy black with blue bloom, sweet and juicy, seeds few and small, part readily from the pulp. Stands at the head of early Black Grapes for quality.

CONCORD: (Mid-season). Decidedly the most popular Grape in America, and deservedly so. Adapts itself to varying conditions and is grown with more or less profit in every Grape growing State in the Union. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with rich bloom; skin tender, but sufficiently firm to carry well to distant markets; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy, tender; vine a strong grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. For general cultivation most reliable and profitable. **3 for 20c, 12 for 35c, 100 for $2.60, 1000 for $21.00.**

IVES: (Mid-season). Medium size, jet black Grape, covered with a light blue bloom. Bunch is large and tapering. Vine hardy, healthy, a rank grower and very productive. Ripens about same time as Concord. Fair quality and favored as a wine grape because of its productiveness and adaptability to many soils.

WORDEN: This excellent Grape is as hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive as Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. Tender skinned and inclined to crack, but still very valuable for garden and vineyard.



BARRY GRAPE

SELECT VARIETIES OF GRAPES (Continued)

EATON: (Mid-season). Similar in foliage to Concord. In growth, health, hardiness of vine and in every other respect its equal while in size of bunch and berry it is much larger and more attractive. Leaf large, thick, leathery, covered on the under side with a thick brownish yellow down. Bunch very large, compact, double shouldered; berries large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with heavy bloom, adheres firmly to the stem; skin thin but tough; pulp tender, separating freely from the seeds., and dissolving easily in the mouth; very juicy. Ripens with Concord or a little earlier.

MOORE'S EARLY: (Very early). A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles. Equal to it in quality, health, and hardiness, but ripening some ten days earlier. It is a good fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Bunch large, berry very large. Valuable for garden and vineyard. Considered by many to be the be stmoney-maker of its season, and will continue to be planted largely in commercial orchards.

RED OR AMBER GRAPES

AGAWAM: (Very late). A large round, dull purple red Grape. Bunch usually loose, shouldered, berries large, skin thick, flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, of a rich, peculiarly aromatic flavor; ripens about with Concord; a good keeper. Vine a strong, rank grower, hardy and productive. One of the best of Rogers' hybrids and one of the best and most profitablee red Grapes.

BRIGHTON: (Mid-season). Coppery red, becoming purplish; bunches large and loose; berries large, vinous, rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens a week or ten days before Delaware. Vine productive and vigorous, sometimes subject to mildew, but a strong grower and is considered a valuable variety.

CATAWBA: (Mid-season). Berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color with sweet, rich, musky flavor. Requires a long season to arrive at maturity.

DELAWARE: (Mid-season). One of the finets of our native Grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate; ripens early. Bunches small and compact; berries small and light red with a violet bloom.

VERGENNES: (Mid-season). A dark red Grape from Vermont. Bunch medium to large, not often shouldered, compact; berries large, skin very thick and firm; flesh sweet, juicy, with some pulpy; quality best. Vine a vigorous grower, ardy, healthy, and productive; inclined to overbear and should be thinned; ripens with Concord. An excellent shipper and keeper and profitable market variety. z WYOMING: (Eary). Vine very hardy, and robst, wituh thick, leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the Amber or Red Grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Dealware; flesh tendre, juicy. wseet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. A good early market variety.

WHITE GRAPES

DIAMOND: (Mid-season). A strong grower and quite healthy and hardy; very productive. Bunch and berry large. Quality fine. Ripens a little before Niagara. Very desirable for domestic and market purposes. Yellowish green in color; packs and ships well. Because of its high quality, hardiness and vigor we recommend it as an excellent commerical variety.

GREEN MOUNTAIN: (Early). Originated in Vermont. A good, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Early as Moore's Early. Bunch long but slender; berry medium, sweet and of very fine quality. Also known as Winchell.

LADY WASHINGTON: (Mid-season). A handsome grape of good quality; berry large, bunch very large, double shouldered, and of fine yellow color; vine a rank grower and productive; fairly healthy and hardy. Ripens a little before Catawba.

MARTHA: (Mid-season). Ripens with Concord, of which it is a seedling. Medium in bunch and berry; color a greenish, turning yellow when dead ripe. Good as Concord in quality, but sweeter. A good grower and bearer; hardy and healthy.

NIAGARA: (Mid-season). A magnificent white grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard. A rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size. Berries large, with a tough skin; quality good. Ripens about with Concord. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs, North and South. The Niagara has been a very profitable variety, and while it will always be a money-maker, it will never command the highest prices on the markets. Many growers pick the Niagara before it is ripe, a practise which will not only hurt its reputation but that of all other White Grapes as well.

POCKLINGTON: (Mid-season) Very large and showy in both bunch and berry. Compact and of a beautiful golden color. Quality about as good as the Concord, with which it ripens; by some liked even better. Vine vigorous and very healthy, hardy and productive.

Reilly Bros. Trees in Orchard of Mr. Ellis Duntz, Hudson, N. Y.

Reilly Brothers Trees are Fine Shape and Healthy

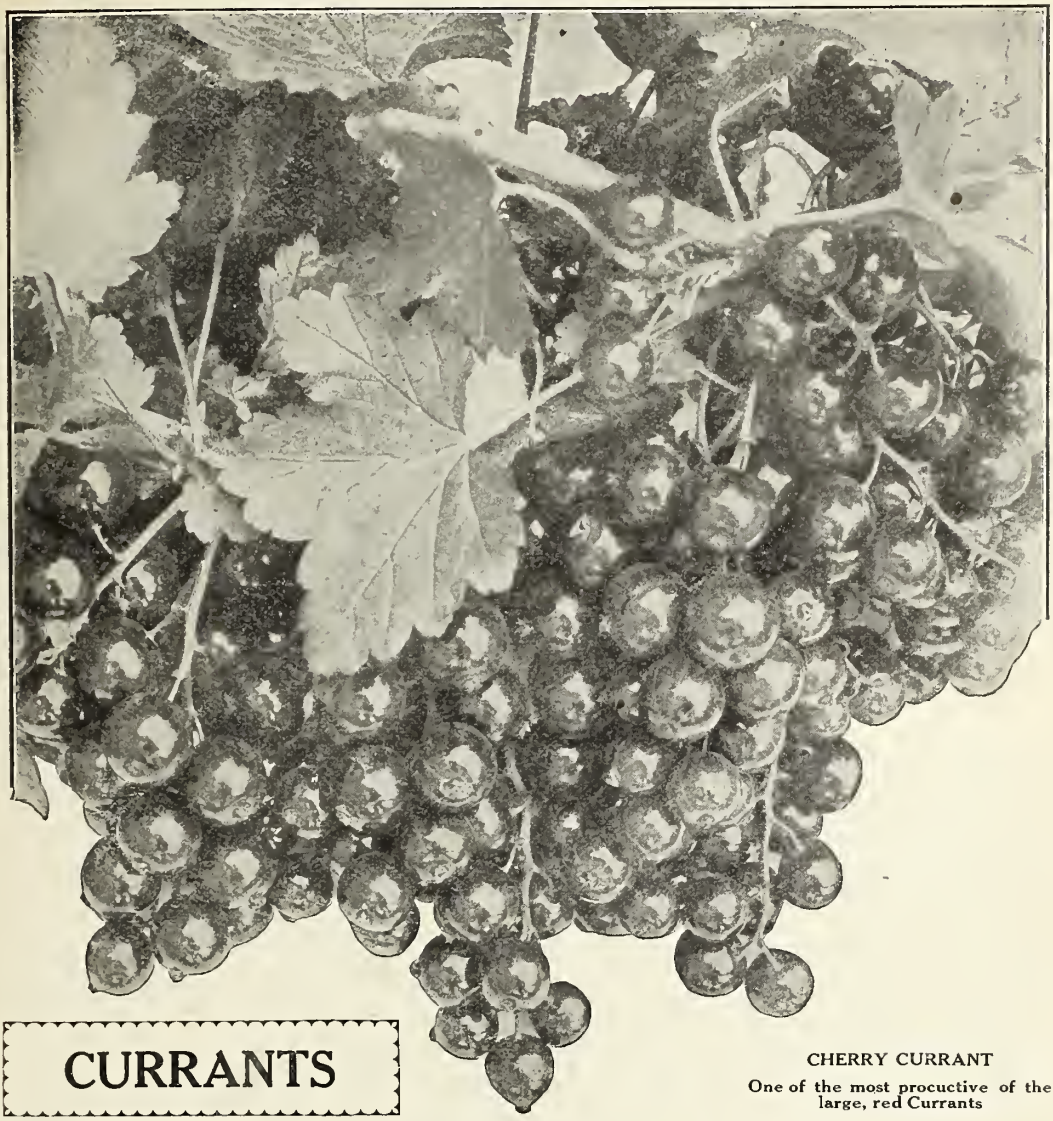
Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1914

Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: I am sending you photograph of my young orchard with Strawberries between the rows of trees. These trees are Montmorency Cherry with Kieffer Pear set between them. They have made a very nice growth and **are fine shape and healthy.** I shall want some more next Spring.

Very respectfully,

ELLIS DUNTZ.



CHERRY CURRANT

One of the most procuctive of the large, red Currants

CURRANTS

HARDY, easily cultivated, standing neglect well and readily responding to cultivation and generous treatment, indispensable for table use, jellies, etc., **no garden is complete without them,** and large quantities are required for market. A well kept plantation will yield 4,000 pounds of fruit to the acre, and they may be planted to advantage between fruit trees in the orchard and a large yield secured at small cost. Currants can be planted successfully in Fall or Spring, possess great vitality and will grow in almost any soil or situation, but for best results require good culture and a deep, rich soil.

Set four feet apart, cultivate well and mulch heavily. Being what may be called a gross feeder, manure of almost any kind may be applied in almost any quantity. About all the pruning that is necessary is to cut out occasionally, the old wood and shorten the most vigorous of the young growth. If too many young shoots or suckers appear, and they are likely to become crowded, a portion of them should be cut out so that air and sun may have free access to those that remain. All dead and diseased shoots should be removed annually, and only the best ones preserved. If the ends of the growing shoots are pinched off during the summer, it will cause them to become more stocky and fully ripe, and increase the size of the fruit on the branches below. If the Currant worm appears, dust the plants when they are wet with dew, with white hellebore. Care must be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

	Each	Ten	Hundred	Thousand
Prices for all Varieties of Currants (Except Perfection, as noted)	$ .10	$ .75	$4.50	$40.00

BLACK CHAMPION: Very productive, large bunch and berry, excellent quality, strong grower. It is less acid and less musty than Black Naples, and bush is more dwarfed in habit than usual with the species.

BLACK NAPLES: A good black Currant for all purposes; will stand almost any climate; valued by some for jellies; it is very productive and hardy.

CHERRY: Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short, vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC: The leading market variety. Extra large stems and berries, uniform in size, easily picked, exceedingly productive. No variety ever made so quick a jump into popular favor.

***CURRANTS* (Continued)**

LONDON MARKET: For many years this variety has been fruiting in Michigan where it is now planted extensively and regarded as the best market variety of that great fruit State. The plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper. Ripens with Victoria, is larger in both bunch and berry, a better bearer. For any use—home garden or market—one of the best.

PERFECTION: This variety was originated by crossing Fay's Prolific with the White Grape Currant, with the view of combining the large size and color of the Fay with the good quality and productiveness of the White Grape. The color is bright red; size as large or larger than Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection has a long stem, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. It is a great bearer. The berries are of rich, mild flavor, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. **20c each; 10 for $1.50; $12.00 per 100; $90.00 per 1,000.**

POMONA: This valuable variety originated near Indianapolis, and is grown almost exclusively by growers in that section for commercial purposes. The berry is medium to large, bright red, and of excellent quality. It hangs to the bush a long time after ripening and is one of the best shipping varieties.

RED CROSS: A fine variety of large size, long clusters, and mild, pleasant flavor. Productive.

VICTORIA: Large, bright red; bunches extremely long, berries medium size, and of excellent quality. Good erect grower, very productive. Ripens late, making it one of the most valuable sorts.

VERSAILLAISE: Very large red; bunches long, of great beauty, and excellent quality.

WHITE GRAPE: Very large, yellowish white, sweet, of very mild acid. Excellent quality; very productive. Best of the white varieties.

WILDER: A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity; both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red colors, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety.

GARDEN ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

To plant, see that the ground is well drained. Work it up fine and deep, make it very rich with well-rotted manure. Locate the plants eight inches apart in rows three feet apart, spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit the crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed a dressing of manure and except near the seashore three pounds of salt early every spring. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

For commercial planting, plant in rows four to five feet apart, placing crowns eight to ten inches in the row. Well rotted manure and light soil should be used as a mulch in the fall, cover to a depth of six inches and fork in well in the spring.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE: A very strong grower, producing very large, white shoots, that in favorable weather remain white until fit for use. Market gardeners and those growing for canners will find this a very profitable variety. **25c per 10; $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 1,000.**

PALMETTO: A very early variety; even, regular size and of excellent quality. It has been tested both north and south and has proven entirely satisfactory. **20c per 10; $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per $1,000.**

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL: Very large, makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive. **20c per 10; $1.00 per 100; $6.00 per 1,000.**

GIANT ARGENTEUII: The finest and most profitable of all. Stalks of immense size, very bright and attractive, sweet and tender. Comes into cutting condition much earlier than others. Very reliable and a sure money-getter. **20c per 10; $1.00 per 100; $6.00 per 1,000.**

MOORE'S GIANT: One of the best sorts for New England. Originated in Massachusetts. Retains the head close until the stocks are quite long; it is of uniform color, while for tenderness and quality it has no superior; very large and even-sized. **20c per 10; $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 1,000.**

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep; needs high culture.

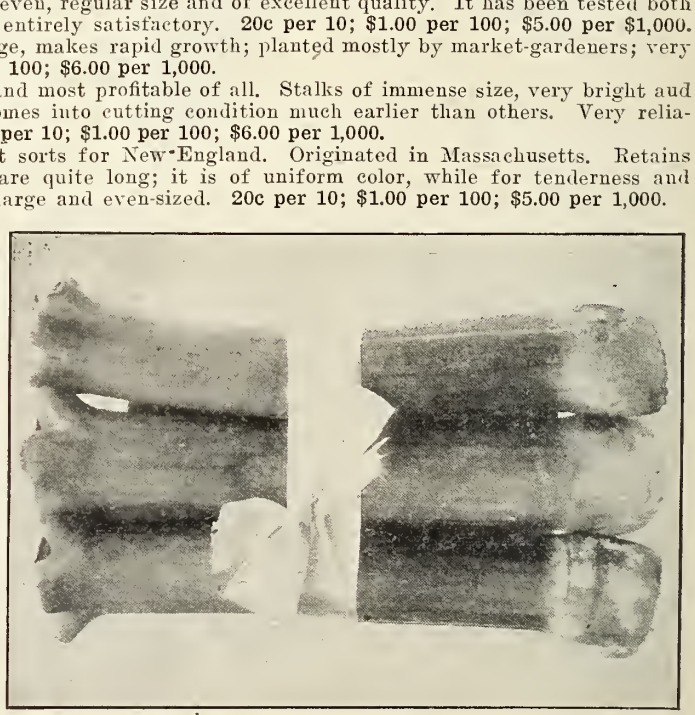
EARLY SCARLET: Rather small, but early and good. **10c each; 50c per 10; $3.50 per 100.**

QUEEN: Strong, vigorous grower; producing extra large stock of the best quality. **15c each; 75c per 10; $5.00 per 100.**

HORSE RADISH

This popular condiment is very easily produced in the home garden and anyone who has compared the freshly dug article with that sold over counters, can appreciate the value of good, home grown horse radish. A half dozen will provide the ordinary family and as it spreads quite rapidly, the source of supply is easily maintained.

We furnish large, strong roots, not small lengths. **10 for 15c; 100 for $1.25; 1,000 for $10.00.**



STRAWBERRIES

OF the so-called small fruits or bush fruits, the Strawberry is the most interesting and the most popular. They come at a time of the year when fruits are scarce. They are so luscious and palatable that few are the people who do not eat and enjoy them. The Strawberry plant thrives and bears fruit from the frozen North to the sunny South, in all localities and on all soils that most any crop will grow upon. They live and bear in unfavorable places and under neglect, but on the other hand, do better in ideal locations and respond nobly to intelligent care.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. The ideal Strawberry soil is a well-drained clay loam, you might say a combination of all kinds of soil. The soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotten turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows 3-3½ feet apart, 15-18 inches in rows; for a garden, 15 inches apart each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large, fruit, keep in hills, pinching the runners off as soon as they appear. Ground should be always kept clean and well cultivated. In Winter a covering of leaves, straw, or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in the Spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition through the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those varieties marked with (P) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it; but when properly fertilized, as a rule they are more prolific than those with perfect flowers. The varieties not so marked are perfect flowering, and can be planted alone. It has been our experience that customers lose their Strawberry plants because they neglect them, or do not understand how to handle plants that have traveled a long distance. **Dip the plants in water as soon as received,** and bury the roots in moist, shady ground, until you are ready to set them out; neglect for an hour or so is often fatal.

Our stocks are pure, each kind kept by itself and cultivated entirely for the production of plants. They are carefully graded, handled, and packed, certain to give the best of satisfaction if planted properly and given proper attention afterward. **We ship all Strawberry orders separately, either by Express or Parcel Post,** having found it practically impossible to ship by freight with other stock safely and satisfactorily.

PRICE FOR ALL VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES.
(Except Fall-Bearing.)
40c per twenty-five; 80c per hundred; $5.50 per thousand.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

BEDERWOOD: Heavy bearer, of good sized, roundish fruit (about as firm as Bubaeh), season early, a good staminate to fertilize early varieties like Crescent, Warfield, ete. The plant is a healthy grower, and seuds out a number of large runners. Bederwood is very deep rooted, and will stand a drouth better than most varieties. Will eonsequently do extra well on a very dry or light piece of ground.

MICHEL'S EARLY. Plant a strong grower, in most sections produetive; berries of medium size, roundish, bright erimson, fair quality. One of the finest berries to ripen and worthy of planting everywhere on that account.

MEDIUM EARLY VARIETIES.

HAVERLAND: (P) A fine grower, very produetive. One of the leading early market sorts. Berries uniform, long, medium size and quality.

HIGHLAND: (P) Plant very large, strong and vigorous; fruit large, bluntly conical, bright scarlet; flesh red clear through; good quality, moderately firm.

SENATOR DUNLAP: This is the leading Strawberry throughout the United States. We sell more Senator Dunlap plants than any other variety, and the demand for this variety has steadily increased every year sinee its introduetion. It does well everywhere, and produees enormous erops of fine fruit regularly.

MEDIUM LATE VARIETIES.

BUBACH: (P) This has been a very popular be ry for years. We have always eonsidered Bubach a profitable variety. The plaut is very large and fine looking, but a slow plant maker, the berry large and showy. If you have a near-by fancy market, it will pay you to get a large fine-looking berry. Bubach will please you and make you handsome profits.

CORSICAN: This variety is in the heavy weight class. Not ouly are the berries large, but they are uniform in shape. The color is bright red. They are very firm and will sell for a faney price in any market. The foliage is exceedingly vigorous and healthy, resisting fungus and drouth.

GLEN MARY: Berries large to very large, often flattened, bright deep red on surfaee, light red to center, sweet, rieh, good flavor. Season medium to late. One of the most produetive and holds its size well to end of season. Plant very vigorous. One of the best for home use and near-by market.

PARSON'S BEAUTY: An extra good Strawberry that can be depended on to bring a paying erop every year. Plant is a strong grower with plenty of dark green foliage. Wonderfully productive. Berries are very large, evenly shaped, and have a beautiful dark glossy finish.

VERY LATE VARIETIES.

AROMA: Aroma, we think, is grown all over the country as the finest and most profitable of the very late varieties of Strawberry. We will guarantee the fruit of the Aroma to please all who give it a fair trial. It eannot well be beaten for quantity of fruit produced, or in quality of fruit. Plants show no weakness of any kind. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of exeellent quality and produeed in abundauce.

BRANDYWINE: A valuable late Strawberry espeeially adapted to home use and canning owing to its very dark red color and fine flavor. Brandywine is late, good shape, good quality, good size, firm, and produetive. This variety is also a very good shipper, and of fine appearance, making it an extra good market variety.

***STRAWBERRIES* (Continued)**

GANDY: This is one of the leading varieties with fruit growers all over the country. The plant is a strong grower, fruit is large and firm, requires strong soil, and fertilizers to do its best. It is very late and a big showy berry. Gandy is always quoted at the highest price in every market. It is the finest looking fruit and sells quickly at top prices.

SAMPLE: (P) One of the very best varieties, and seems to succeed nearly everywhere. Plants strong, large and healthy, producing in profusion large colored berries of uniform size and color, firm enough to ship well. One of the standard sorts for home and market.

STEVEN'S LATE CHAMPION: This is a good all around Strawberry; plant growth extra good. The fruit is large, showy, and of fine flavor. Ripens with Gandy.

WM. BELT: The plant is very large, a most luxuriant grower and remarkably productive. Berry is very large, conical and uniform in shape. Color of Wm. Belt is extra fine, being a brilliant glossy red, and ripening all over at once. This valuable late variety should be planted on well drained land, as it sometimes rusts on wet ground.

Read the letter of Mr. V. King Pifer, which we have reproduced on another page of this catalogue, telling of his experience with Reilly Brothers Strawberry Plants.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

FRESH, ripe Strawberries in Autumn are a novelty, but you can grow them in your garden in the Fall just as well as in the Summer. Strawberries with cream are good to eat at any time, but served in September, October, or November, they are a treat that your guests will appreciate and remember. The expense for plants is small; one or two hundred plants will produce enough berries for your family, guests, and some of the neighbors.

Set the same as other Strawberries, keeping fruit stems picked off until about July 1st, or up to within three weeks of the time you desire to begin ripening. They bear from about August 15th until freezing weather in November. Fall Bearing Strawberries, because of bearing heavy crops the same year set out, require richer, stronger soil than do common varieties, and the soil should be made rich by applications of barnyard manure before the plants are set out, and plenty of high-grade fertilizer afterwards.

Don't you want some of the nice berries to serve to your friends when they call at your home this Fall?

Fall Bearing Strawberries are a success. You should have some for your own use and as a commercial proposition. They offer an excellent opportunity for big profits. The fruit will sell quickly at from 25 cents to 50 cents per quart. **We will be pleased to give you additional information concerning Fall Bearing varieties upon request.**

PRICE FOR ALL VARIETIES OF FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

By Parcel Post (Prepaid)	By Express
12 for $1.00; 25 for $1.60; 100 for $4.50	**50 for $2.50; 100 for $4.50**

AMERICUS: One of the first Fall Bearing Strawberries introduced. Fine color, and stands the Winter well. Do best on clay soil. Excellent flavor, surpassing most all other kinds in quality.

PROGRESSIVE: This new Fall Bearing variety seems to be a good one. The new runner plants produce a nice lot of berries of good quality, good size, smooth, fine color and appearance and we believe it will be one of the best known varieties of Fall Bearers in a few years.

SUPERB (Perfect Flower): Superb is one of the best known and most largely planted of the Fall Bearing Strawberries. They seem to produce a heavy crop of fine fruit wherever grown. The plants are strong and stand the Winter well after producing a heavy crop of fruit from about August 15th till November 15th, according to season. The fruit is very large, round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry of good shape and ripens all over at once.

MULBERRIES

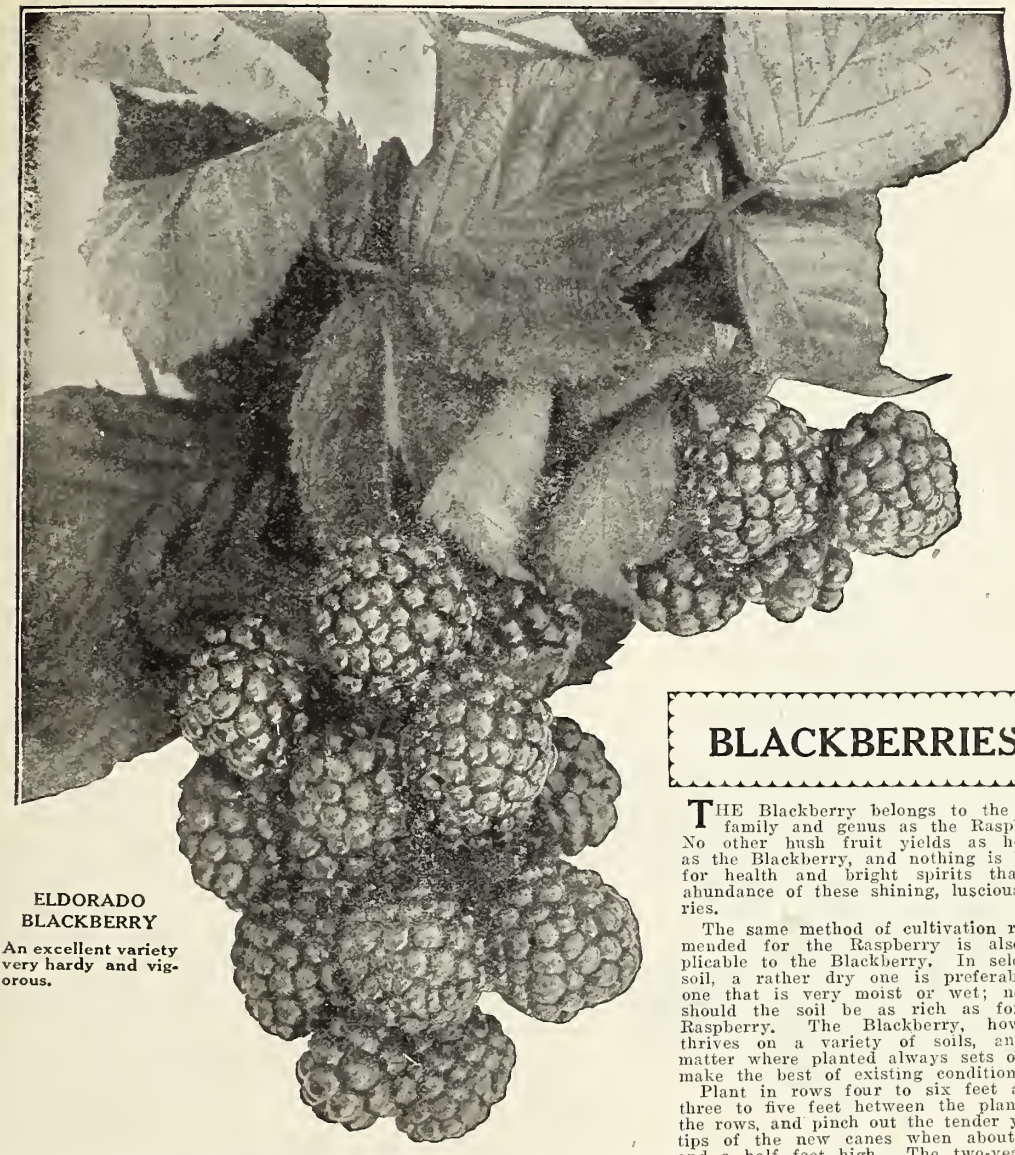
THE Mulberry is one of the most ancient fruits over Central and Eastern Asia. There dried Mulberries furnish a sweet food in places where corn is scarce and in many households large piles are stored for Winter use. It can hardly be said however, that it is a popular fruit as yet in this country.

The Mulberry makes a desirable shade tree, is of easy culture, and requires little pruning.

RUSSIAN MULBERRIES: Trees very hardy, stood forty degrees below zero and bore a full crop of berries the next season. They are an anuual and abundant bearer. The fruit is from white to pink and some black in color and from very sweet to quite tart in taste. Canned with gooseberries or rhubarb they make a good sauce, relished by most everybody. Chicken raisers should plant largely of this tree near the chicken house or yard, as they will soon make a nice shady place for the chickens and the berries are much relished by the fowls, and are very healthful. Try it and you will be pleased, and your chickens more so. The wood is very valuable for fence posts, lasting for twenty years in the ground. They also make a pretty hedge if planted about ten inches to one foot apart and kept well pruned the first few years. **4-5 ft., 25c each; 10 for $2.00. 5-7 ft., 35c each; 10 for $3.00.**

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING: One of the most prolific varieties. Fruit very large, black, sweet and rich in flavor. Its long bearing season has made it a universal favorite. Ripens fruit during six to eight weeks. **4-5 ft., 45c each; 10 for $4.00.**

NEW AMERICAN: Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none. Continuous in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-fourth inches long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon or an intense blue-black at maturity; flesh juicy, rich, sugary. Ripens from June up to the middle of September. **45c each; 10 for $4.00.**



ELDORADO BLACKBERRY

An excellent variety very hardy and vigorous.

BLACKBERRIES

THE Blackberry belongs to the same family and genus as the Raspberry. No other hush fruit yields as heavily as the Blackberry, and nothing is better for health and bright spirits than an abundance of these shining, luscious berries.

The same method of cultivation recommended for the Raspberry is also applicable to the Blackberry. In selecting soil, a rather dry one is preferable to one that is very moist or wet; neither should the soil be as rich as for the Raspberry. The Blackberry, however, thrives on a variety of soils, and no matter where planted always sets out to make the best of existing conditions.

Plant in rows four to six feet apart, three to five feet between the plants in the rows, and pinch out the tender young tips of the new canes when about two and a half feet high. The two-year-old canes bear the fruit and should be cut out entirely after he fruit is gathered. The Blackberry spreads from the roots and does not grow from a single crown. The youug shoots are pinched like those of the Black Raspberry to make them branch. In pinching the Blackberry do not let the hranches get high and then cut them back, but pinch the tips while they are young. It is better to take out the old canes, as soon as the fruit is gathered, but as this makes it necessary to go over the plants twice, many cultivators choose the early Spring for an annual pruning, cutting out the old canes and pruning the young ones at the same time, thus saving considerable lahor.

Our selection of varieties has been carefully made, and we have discarded all but the best and most profitable kinds.

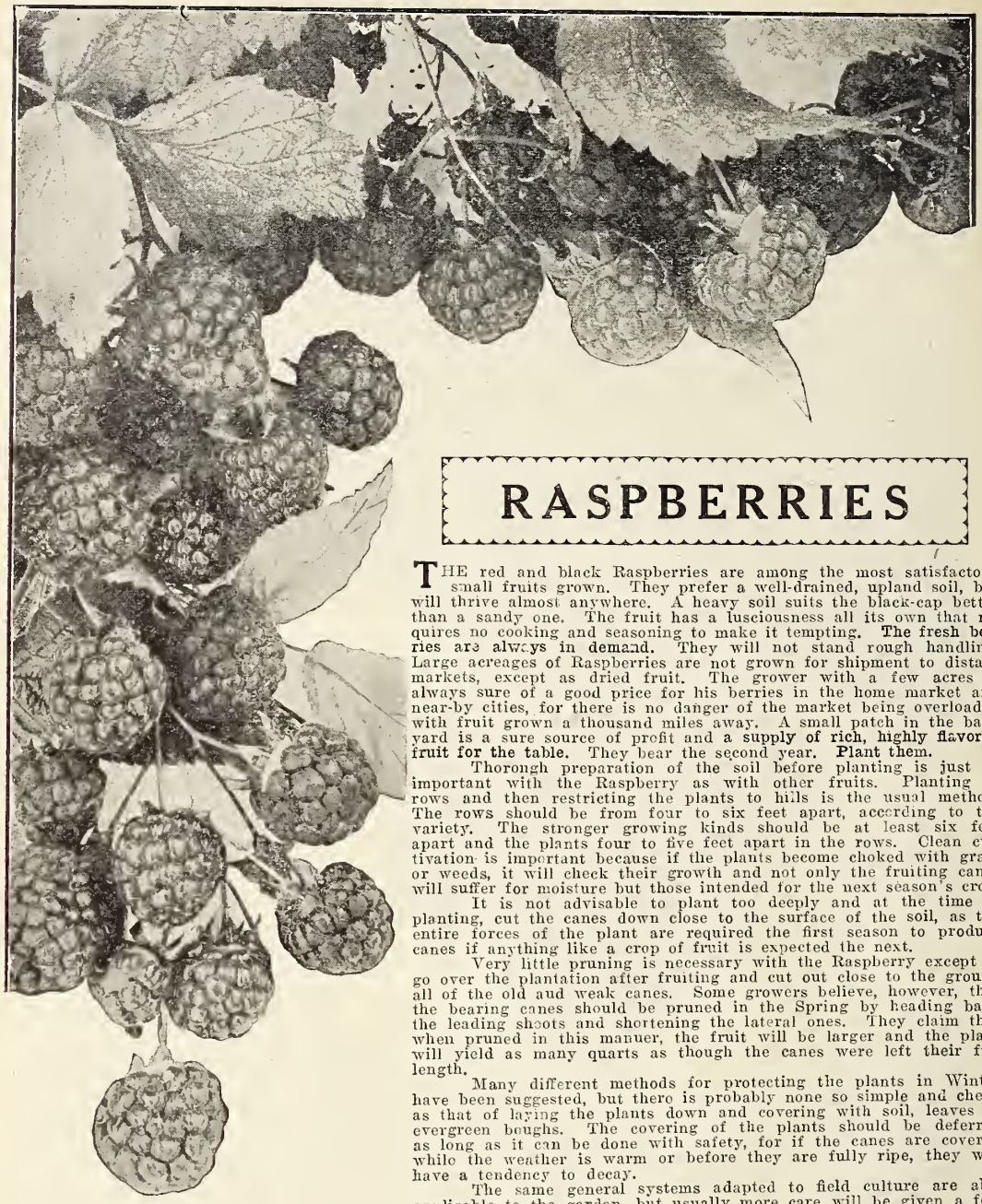
	TEN	TWENTY-FIVE	HUNDRED	THOUSAND
Price for all Varieties of Blackberries	.50	$1.00	$2.00	$16.00

BLOWERS: The Blowers is a large oval berry, jet black color, sweet and juicy. Fruit ripens through a long season. It originated in Western New York, and is proving to be extra hardy, vigorous and productive. It is one of the most profitable and satisfactory berries grown. Late.

ELDORADO: The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the Winters of the far Northwest without injury and their yield is enormous. Berries large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core, and keep eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. Mid-season.

ERIE: A very hardy variety; free from rust; very large and of good quality. A strong grower, and good bearer. Early.

MERCEREAU: Remarkably strong grower, upright, producing stout stocky canes. Claimed to be the hardiest Blackberry, standing uninjured 20 degrees below zero without protection. An enormous producer of extra size berries which are brilliant black and retain their color under all conditions; extra quality; sweet, rich, melting without core. Unsurpassed as a shipper and keeper. Ripens with Snyder. Mid-season.



RASPBERRIES

THE red and black Raspberries are among the most satisfactory small fruits grown. They prefer a well-drained, upland soil, but will thrive almost anywhere. A heavy soil suits the black-cap better than a sandy one. The fruit has a lusciousness all its own that requires no cooking and seasoning to make it tempting. **The fresh berries are always in demand.** They will not stand rough handling. Large acreages of Raspberries are not grown for shipment to distant markets, except as dried fruit. The grower with a few acres is always sure of a good price for his berries in the home market and near-by cities, for there is no danger of the market being overloaded with fruit grown a thousand miles away. A small patch in the back yard is a sure source of profit and **a supply of rich, highly flavored fruit for the table.** They bear the second year. **Plant them.**

Thorough preparation of the soil before planting is just as important with the Raspberry as with other fruits. Planting in rows and then restricting the plants to hills is the usual method. The rows should be from four to six feet apart, according to the variety. The stronger growing kinds should be at least six feet apart and the plants four to five feet apart in the rows. Clean cultivation is important because if the plants become choked with grass or weeds, it will check their growth and not only the fruiting canes will suffer for moisture but those intended for the next season's crop.

It is not advisable to plant too deeply and at the time of planting, cut the canes down close to the surface of the soil, as the entire forces of the plant are required the first season to produce canes if anything like a crop of fruit is expected the next.

Very little pruning is necessary with the Raspberry except to go over the plantation after fruiting and cut out close to the ground all of the old and weak canes. Some growers believe, however, that the bearing canes should be pruned in the Spring by heading back the leading shoots and shortening the lateral ones. They claim that when pruned in this manner, the fruit will be larger and the plant will yield as many quarts as though the canes were left their full length.

Many different methods for protecting the plants in Winter have been suggested, but there is probably none so simple and cheap as that of laying the plants down and covering with soil, leaves or evergreen boughs. The covering of the plants should be deferred as long as it can be done with safety, for if the canes are covered while the weather is warm or before they are fully ripe, they will have a tendency to decay.

The same general systems adapted to field culture are also applicable to the garden, but usually more care will be given a few plants than a larger number. When only a few are grown, they may be watered or the ground covered with a mulch, either of which operations will assist very much in the full development of the fruit.

Prices for all Varieties of Raspberries

	Per 10	25	100	1000
Columbian (Purple)	$ .35	$ .65	$1.50	$13.50
Cumberland (Black)	.35	.65	1.50	13.50
Cuthbert (Red)	.35	.65	1.50	13.00
Eaton (Red)	.35	.65	1.50	13.50
Golden Queen (Yellow)	.40	.75	1.75	14.00
Gregg (Black)	.35	.65	1.50	13.50
Kansas (Black)	.35	.65	1.50	13.50
King (Red)	.40	.75	1.75	14.00
Loudon (Red)	.40	.75	1.75	14.00
Marlboro (Red)	.30	.55	1.25	12.00
Ohio (Black)	.35	.65	1.50	13.50
Plum Farmer (Black)	.35	.65	1.50	13.50
Ruby (Red)	.40	.75	1.75	14.00
Shaffer's Colossal (Purple)	.40	.75	1.75	14.00
St. Regis Everbearing (Red)	.50	1.00	3.00	20.00

SELECT VARIETIES OF RASPBERRIES

COLUMBIAN: (Purple) This is the best Purple Raspberry grown. Plant a giant in growth and very hardy; fruit large, rich, juicy and delicious flavor, purplish color, rather soft. A splendid shipping variety, unrivalled for canning, making jam, jelly, etc. Bush wonderful for vigor of growth and productiveness, attaining a very large size and produeiug immense crops.

CUMBERLAND: (Black) A healthy, vigorous gr wer, throwing up stout, stock, well-branched canes that produee immeuse crops of maguificeut ber ies. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg, keeps aud ships as well as auy of th blacks. A most profitable market variety. Mid-season.

CUTHBERT: (Red) One of the most valuable o the older varieties; hardy, healthy and productive; canes are strong and vigorous. The best and most widely planted Red Raspberry for the home market. A remarkably strong variety; stand the Northeru Winter aud Southern Summers equal to any. Berries very large, measuring three in hes around, conical, rich crimsou, very handsome, and so firm that they can be shipped hundred of miles by rail in good couditiou; flavor is sweet, rich aud luscious. The leading market variety for main crop.

EATON: (Red) Is recommended as a very stron grower and good bearer. It is one of the bright red berries, larger than Loudon, sprightly, an of excellent flavor. Firm and very handsome.

GOLDEN QUEEN: (Yellow) Similar to the Cuthbert of whieh it is a seedling, except in color, which is that whieh its name implies. Very large, ha dy, vigorous and productive. No garden should be without it.

GREGG: (Blaek) For many years the leading standard best known market sort. Very productive, large size, firm meaty berries, covered with hea y bloom.

KANSAS: (Black) Strong, vigorous grower, stan ing extremes of drouth and cold, and bearing large crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Be ries size of Gregg, jet black, and almost free from bloom. Firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings good price in the market.

KING: (Red) Medium, round, light crimson; moderately firm, and of good quality. An early variety and is of good eolor, productive and hardy.

LOUDON: (Red) Large, deep red, of good qualit . Bush vigorous, productive and hardy. Fiue for shipping, holding its form well under th most trying conditions.

MARLBORO: (Red) Large size, light crimsou color; good quality and firm. Vigorous and productive. The best well tested, large early berry for th North.

OHIO: (Black) A strong growing sort; large and very productive. A valuable variety for market.

PLUM FARMER: (Black) This very large and productive Black Raspberry has been thoroughly tested in Western New York where it is a grea favorite for market and home use. It is covered with grayish bloom, like the bloom on a grape which makes it very attractive in appearauce. It ripens very early aud quickly. The fruit i of large size, often measuring au inch in diameter. It sells at the highest price.

RUBY: (Red) This is without doubt one of the very best early Red Raspberries. It is perfectly hardy, throwing out strong, healthy eaues, which bear an abundance of large crimsou colored fruit, ripening a few days before Cuthbert. The fruit holds out large to the last picking aud arrives in the market in good eouditiou.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL: (Purple) Large, soft, with sub-acid flavor. Plaut hardy, vigorous and productive. Medium to late.

ST. REGIS: (Ever-bearing Red Raspberry) Another season's trial confirms all that has been said for this variety. Fruit commences to ripeu with the earliest and continuing on youug canes until October. Berries bright crimsou, large size, rich, sugary with full Raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific, the first or main crop equalling any Red variety known. The most productive of all Red Raspberries. Caues stocky, of strong growth, with an abundance of dark green leathery foliage. Every Raspberry grower should test it, as it is the only successful "everbearing" Raspberry, and is most profitable.

GOOD TREES AT REASONABLE PRICES

Maplehurst Farm, Harwinton, Conn.

Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—I am sending you a photograph of myself beside a four-cent Cherry tree, Early Richmond, planted in the Spring of 1911. Photo was taken November, 1914. This is not a very good picture. You will note snow on the ground. I also enclose photo I took last summer of my two daughters when we were picking the Plums. Note how the trees are loaded. It is not your fault if people go without good fruit when they can get good trees so cheap.

Yours very truly,
W. J. Casson.

MR. W. J. CASSON STANDING BESIDE AN EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY TREE, PLANTED, SRING 1911

GOOSEBERRIES

THIS fruit is useful for cooking when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires about the same care and treatment as the Currant. The American varieties need close pruning every year, but the English varieties require little pruning.

Plant in good rich soil and give a dressing of manure every season. The English varieties especially do best in partial shade, and should be heavily mulched. Regular pruning every year is essential and may be performed at any time after the wood is fully matured in the Fall until the buds swell in the Spring. They require the same treatment for worms as the Currant. The worms usually attack the Gooseberry before the Currant bushes, and if a few of the former are set near a Currant plantation and the worms exterminated on these, it will lessen the trouble from them on the Currant bushes.

To prevent Mildew, we recommend spraying the bushes as soon as leaves appear and several times during the summer with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur) one ounce to four gallons of water.

Gooseberries may be planted between rows of Apple or other fruit trees as a filler.

DOWNING GOOSEBERRY—Excellent for Family Use and Profitable for Market

CHAUTAUQUA: (American) The bush is strong and vigorous, berries light yellow, free from spines and hair; veined and transparent; very sweet and delicious. Fruit one to one and one-half inches in diameter. **15c each, $1.50 per 12, $9.00 per 100.**

COLUMBUS: (American) Large size, oval, greenish yellow, smooth; of fine quality. Plant a robust grower. One of the best of its class. **15c each, $1.50 per 12, $9.00 per 100.**

DOWNING: (American) Very popular; large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy, prolific. The fruit hangs in thick and close rows. It bears abundantly, is hardy, requires but little attention. Excellent for family use and profitable for market. **15c each, $1.50 per 12,$13.00 per 100.**

HOUGHTON'S: (American) Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender. A vigorous grower and abundant bearer. **15c each, $1.50 per 12, $13.00 per 100.**

INDUSTRY: (English) Berries of largest size, excellent flavor, pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe. Strong, upright grower, an immeuse cropper, less subject to mildew than most of the foreign varieties. The best known and most successful English sort. **15c each, $1.50 per 12, $9.00 per 100.**

RED JACKET: (American) Bright red; medium size; healthy and very productive. **15c each, $1.50 per dozen, $9.00 per 100.**

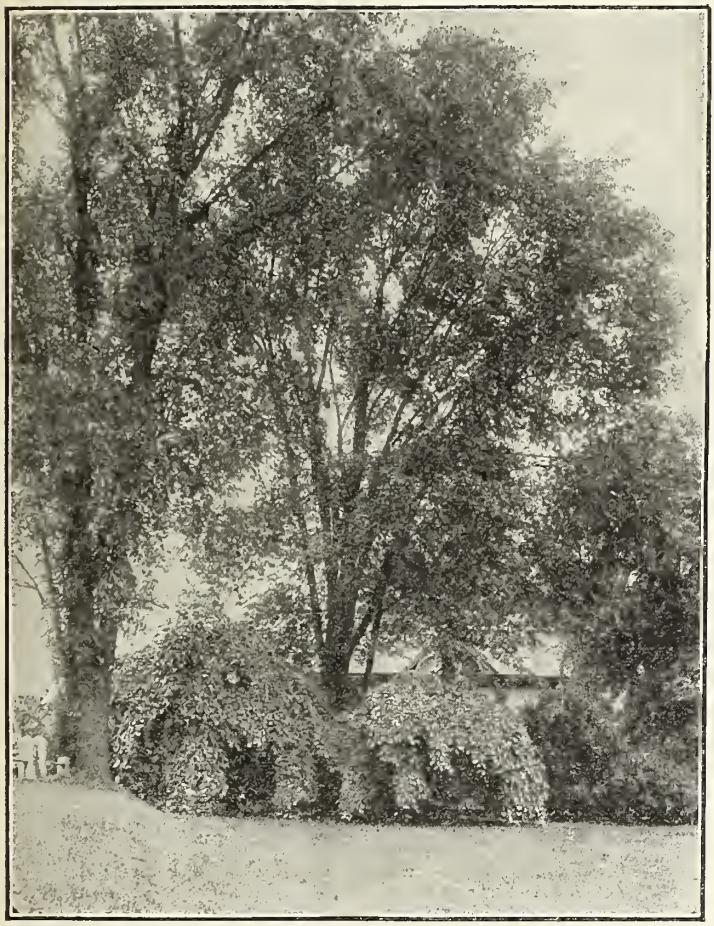
DEWBERRIES

THE Dewberry is closely related to the Blackberry; in fact, is often called Trailing Blackberry, because of its low growing habit, the vines trailing on the ground. Succeeds with ordinary care and cultivation, and the fruit is prized by many owing to its large size and good quality. Vines should be covered with straw leaves, or earth over Winter in cold climates. Some remarkable profit records have been made with the Dewberry where there is a demand for an earlier and larger berry than the Blackberry.

LUCRETIA: Hardy, and very productive with fine foliage and white flowers. The fruit ripens early; is very large, soft, sweet and luscious, free from hard core, and ripens before late Raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries off from soil. **5c each; 30c per 10; $2.00 per 100; $17.00 per 1000.**

PREMO: Extra early, large, firm and good. Strong grower and productive. Ripens seven to ten days earlier than Lucretia, ripening the crop so fast that it is nearly gone at second picking of the Lucretia. Foliage darker green and healthy, not inclined to burn when hot sun comes. **6c each; 10 for 50c; 100 for $3.50; $27.00 per 1000.**

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES



AMERICAN ELM (Upright) CAMPERDOWN ELM (Weeping)

AMERICAN ELM: Grows wild over the United States, but is a great deal finer when cultivated. With their wide-spreading, gracefully curving branches growing up in a form which is like the outline made by a bunch of long-stemmed flowers in a tall vase, they are perhaps the handsomest American lawn trees. **6 to 8 ft., 60c each, $6 for 10, $45 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., 75c each, $7 for 10, $50 per 100.**

BIRCH: (European White) The birches are very ornamental and very hardy trees. Their slender, graceful habit and conspicuous white trunks make them attractive and popular features in a landscape. **75c each; $6 per 10.**

CATALPA

SPECIOSA: A variety originating in the West; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa (Syringaefolia), blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Valuable for timber, fence posts, etc., possessing wonderful durability. A very ornamental and valuable tree. **Price, 6 to 8 feet 35c each, $2.50 per 10; 4 to 5 feet 20c each, $1.50 per 10.**

SYRINGAEFOLIA: A native of the South. A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers a foot long. Late in July. **Price 4 to 5 feet 50c each, $3.50 per 10.**

BUNGEI: (Umbrella Catalpa) Grafted on stems six to eight feet high. It makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lay like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees, a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. Can also be supplied worked low, making an exceedingly handsome dwarf specimen. **Price 75c each, 10 for $7.00.**

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB (Pyrus Coronaria) One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. Tree blooms when quite young. **Price, 4 feet 60c each, 10 for $5.00.**

BEECH: (Purple) Beeches are hardy and healthy. Will do well wherever started, and no insects or fungi bother them. Grow large, spreading and majestic. Smooth gray bark and the purple leaves are its strong points. **3 to 4 feet 50c, $10 for $1.50.**

HORSE CHESTNUT: (European) This is the common Horse-Chestnut, so popular and so widely planted on street and lawns. White and red flowers in eight to twelve-inch clusters, in May. Large, attractive, prickly nut cores. **4 to 5 ft. 50c each, $5 for 10, $35 per 100.**

LINDEN

EUROPEAN: A very pyramidal tree with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable tree for street and lawn planting, developing into beautiful specimens. Extensively planted for ornamental purposes and for bee pasture. Of rapid growth and not very particular as to soil. **6 to 8 ft. 65c each, 10 for $6, 5 to 6 ft. each 45c, 10 for $4, 4 to 5 ft. each 30c, 10 for $2.75.**

AMERICAN: (Basswood) A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with large broad leaves and fragraut flowers. A valuable lawn tree and should be more used for this purpose. It thrives best in moist, rich land, but does well in any good soil. Both Lindens make fine street or shade trees. **5 to 6 ft. 40c each, 10 for $3.50, 6 to 8 ft. 55c each, 10 for $5.**

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES (Continued)

MAGNOLIAS

The Magnolias are the foremost of flowering trees. In this respect they have no rival. Their flowers, immense in size, are varied in colors, and often highly fragrant. The foliage is massive or beautifully glossed and they are always handsome features in the landscape. We have an excellent assortment of magnolias; white, pink and purple. They are strong, bushy trees. **3 to 4 ft. in height $1.25 each, $10 for $10.00.**

MAPLES

NORWAY: Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact-growing, and the head, which is round-topped, is carried not far above the ground. The tree is large—towering a hundred feet high when fully grown. **6 to 8 ft. 40c each, $3.40 per 10; 8 to 10 ft. 45c each, $4 per 10; 10 to 15 ft. 70c each, $6 per 10.**

SILVER: The name is from the color of its leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new, bright silver, on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind comes the trees are alive with silver and green. In the fall they fade to pale yellow. Growth is faster than that of any other maple, probably faster than that of any other shade tree for that matter.) Branches are slim and dainty, rather than heavy, and the habit or form of growth is spreading. **6 to 8 ft., 40c each, $3.40 per 10; 8 to 10 ft., 45c each, $4 per 10; 10 to 15 ft., 70c each, $6 per 10.**

SUGAR OR ROCK: This tree is cheiftain of its clan, straight, spreading, symetrical, of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height, and longer-lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear-yellow and scarlet. **6 to 8 ft. 40c each, 10 for $3.50; 8 to 10 ft. 45c each, 10 for $4.00; 10 to 15 ft. 70c each, 10 for $6.00.**

OAK

PIN OAK: Foliage deep green. A good grower and valuable for street planting. **75c each, 10 for $7.00.**

AM., WHITE: One of the finest American trees of large size and spreading branches. Leaves pale green. **75c each, 10 for $7.00.**

RED: American tree of large size, foliage purplish-red in the fall. **75c each, 10 for $7.00.**

POPLAR

CAROLINA: One of the most rapid growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to cities, where it makes unusually fast growth and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal in form, making a spreading head and dense shade when properly trimmed. It is unexcelled for quick growth and effect; makes a splendid windbreak or screen. **5 to 6 ft., whips, 12c each, 10 for $1.00, 100 for $8.00; 6 to 8 ft., branched, 20c each, 10 for $1.50, 100 for $10; 8 to 10 ft., branched, 25c each, 10 for $1.80, 100 for $12; 10 to 12 ft., branched, 30c each, 10 for $2.00, 100 for $15.**

LOMBARDY: A very distinct, well-known variety, of rapid growth, and tall narrow form. **50c each, 10 for $4.50.**

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

THESE trees form objects of great beauty when planted as single specimens on lawns, in the front yard and especially when used for cemetery decorations. Also of great value for covering arbors. All are invaluable for the variety they add to landscape and garden. Our list embraces the best varieties.

CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM: (Ulmus) Its vigorous branches, which have a uniform habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed. Leaves are large, glossy dark green. A strong, vigorous grower. One of the best weeping trees. It can be trained to form an arbor if desired. The peculiar characteristics of this tree make it very popular and valuable for the lawn. Hardy everywhere and not particular as to soil. With age the weeping branches will eventually sweep the ground, and enclose a shady place as effectually as an arbor. Grafted six feet high. **$1.00 each, 10 for $9.00.**

CUT LEAF WEEPING WHITE BIRCH: (Betula)This magnificent tree is, without question, the most popular and the most planted of all pendulous or so-called weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk somewhat pyramidal in shape, with graceful, drooping branches and white bark. The foliage is fine, thin, deeply and delicately cut, and of a beautiful shade of green. The whole tree presents a soft and delightful effect not found in any other hardy ornamental tree. **5 to 6 ft. trees, 40c each, 10 for $4.50; 6 to 8 ft. trees, 80c each, 10 for $7.50.**

KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW: (Salix) It forms without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree with large, glossy foliage and perfect umbrella shaped head; unique in form. Grows vigorous and will thrive in any soil. One of the finest of this class of trees; especially suited for lawn and for cemetery planting. Not hardy north of here. **75c each, 10 for $7.00.**

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY: (Morus) The most graceful hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; is one of the hardiest, enduring the cold of the north and the heat of the south; safe and easy to transplant, admirably adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds or for cemetery planting. Grafted six to seven feet high. **$1.00 each, 10 for $9.00.**

WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH: (Sorbus) One of the best known and most popular weeping trees. It is of easy culture, great hardiness and thrives in all soils. **80c each, 10 for $7.50.**

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

ALTHEA: (Rose of Sharon) Unsurpassed by any other shrub for freedom of bloom. From mid-summer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea blossoms freely. Large and brightly colored flowers, much like the tender Hibiscus in form. Grows four to six feet tall. They have rich foliage and bear large flowers. Of the easiest culture and very hardy. Planted compactly and occasionally pruned, is both serviceable and showy as a hedge. We have the following varieties, at 20c each, 10 for $1.75.

BOULE DE FEU, very double, deep red.
JEANNE DE ARC, double, pure white.
ARDENS, the familiar, double, purplish blue.
SPECIOSA, double, rosy pink.

TREE ALTHEAS: We can furnish an assortment of varieties in tree form. Nice stocky specimens, 3 feet high. 35c each, 10 for $3.00.

AZALEA: (Ghent Portica) A splendid assortment of hybrids in assorted colors. In the early Spring the Azaleas are resplendent with bloom and make the most gorgeous show of color. One very effective way is to mingle them with Rhododendrons, where their brilliant flowers set off the sombre foliage of the Rhododendrons before the latter come into bloom. 75c eaeh, 10 for $6.50.

DEUTZIA: The extreme hardiness, clean foliage and the profusion of flowers make the Deutzias among the most popular of the present-day shrubs.

DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING: (D. Candidissima) Profuse flowering, generally hardy, and well adapted to ordinary soils. Double pure white flowers, borne in panicles.

DOUBLE FLOWERING: (D. Crenata) Flowers white, tinged with rose. Blooms middle of June.

SLENDER BRANCHED: (D. Gracilis) Flowers white, graceful, leaves bright green.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER: Early bloomer. Flowers large and free, double white. 25c each, 10 for $2.00.

WHITE TARTARIAN: Same as above, except in its beautiful white flowers, by reason of which it is fine for planting with other varieties for contrast. 25c each, 10 for $2.00.

HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA: Is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne on immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences bearing in July and continues until November. Unsurpassed for the lawn, for hedges, parks or cemetery planting, either in groups or as single specimen plants. Grows four to six feet high. 25c eaeh, 10 for $2.00.

TREE HYDRANGEA: Same as Hydrangea P. G., except in tree form. Grafted on Hydrangea stalk. 50c each, 10 for $4.00.

HYDRANGEA, AMERICAN EVERBLOOMING: This new Hydrangea is the most beautiful hardy flowering shrub introduced in the last twenty years. The plant, which attains a height of five or six feet, with nearly the same breadth, is of far more graceful habit than the old form, with large trusses of beautifully formed flowers of dazzling whiteness, rendering this a plant of peerless beauty. It seems to thrive in various soils and when fully exposed to the sun as well as in partial shade. The profusion of bloom of this new Hydrangea is very unusual. 50c eaeh, 10 for $4.00.

LILACS: (Syringa) The lilac among the shrubs is like the maple among the trees. "The most common and most indispensable." In many dooryards the neglected lilacs continue to bloom with a fragrance and beauty that is surpassed by no other shrub. With the revival of old-fashioned gardens, their popularity increases; no shrubbery mass is complete without them. They are hardy, robust plants, that do well and flower abundantly with little care. The large collection we offer embraces tall and low-growing shrubs; kinds that will give a succession of bloom for several weeks.

COMMON PURPLE: The well-known Lilac of the old-time garden, hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and flowers freely. Blooms of medium size; bluish purple. 25c each, 10 for $2.00.

COMMON WHITE: Same as above except with white flowers. 25c each, 10 for $2.00.

S. V. PRESIDENT GREVY: A beautiful new variety, with large, double flowers in clusters ten inches long and blue in color. 50c eaeh, 10 for $4.00.

PLUM: (Prunus Pissardi) The wood and leaf are of a peculiarly vivid dark purple, holding the color well through the entire season, and in this respect superior to Purple-Leaved Birch, or any purple-leaved tree we have. It also produces a black fruit of ornamental appearance early in the season. 40c each, 10 for $3.50.

PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE: A large and very ornamental shrub with curious hair-like flowers of a pinkish brown color. It blooms in July, oftimes covering the entire shrub and remaining the entire summer. 40c each, 10 for $3.50.

SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER: A dwarf bush fifteen to eighteen inches high, covered from Spring till late Fall with heads of crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy. 20c each, 10 for $1.50.

BILLARDI: Bright with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August. 25e each, 10 for $2.00.

VAN HOUTTE: The best of all the Spireas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom. 25c each, 10 for $2.00.

SNOWBALL: (Viburnum) Common, (V. Sterilis) A well-known shrub of large size; bears globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May. 30c each, 10 for $2.50.

JAPAN: (V. Plicatum) Moderate in size, of compact habit; leaves distinctly crinkled; flower balls very solid, white and handsome. Blooms later than the common variety. 30c each, 10 for $2.50.

SWEET-SCENTED SHRUB: (Calycanthis Floridus) As the allspice of our grandmother's garden, this old-fashioned shrub was a great favorite. It grows well almost anywhere and thrives alike in shade or open. The aromatic fragrance is especially pleasing. Chocolate-colored flowers. 25c each, 10 for $2.00.

SYRINGA: (Mock Orange) One of the best and most popular flowering shrubs. They are unusually tall, vigorous growers, with large foliage and flowers and so are valuable for backgrounds, screens, groupings and specimens. Their flowers are very sweet-scented, milk-white in most cases and beautiful for cutting. 25c eaeh, 10 for $2.00.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

A carefully selected planting of evergreens not only adds greatly to the appearance of the home grounds in Summer, but in the Winter when the landscape is barren, the absence of other color tends to increase the intensity of the rich green of the evergreens and bring out their beauty in a striking manner.

Evergreens are used for specimens on lawns, also extensively for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early Spring, the berries of Autumn, and Winter's tracery of bright bark and twigs. Beautiful beds of permanent color are formed by grouping together sorts of moderate growth with contrasting foliage—golden, golden green, silver-blue, rich, dark, and delicate green, with bright-berried sorts interspersed. Other new uses are for filling window boxes, and growing evergreens in tubs for hall or porch plants.

Our evergreens are all carefully grown, at good distances for symmetrical development, are root-and-top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes with ordinary care. We pack them so that the root-fibers are well protected, and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care to keep the fibers from drying out by exposure to air and sunlight, until the stock is planted, success is reasonably sure.

Evergreens are rather difficult to transplant, and should not be planted in the Fall. In planting the soil should be firmly and thoroughly pressed down in close contact with the roots. It is essential to water heavily at transplanting time, and for several weeks thereafter.

If the soil about the newly transplanted evergreens is kept mulched with well-rotted leaves, strawy manure, or grass clippings, the rapid evaporation of moisture is prevented, and the roots protected from sudden changes of temperature during the Winter. Avoid exposure of roots to the sun and air when transplanting.

We catalogue only those varieties that we can recommend, and which are most successfully transplanted.

EVERGREEN TREES

PINUS AUSTRIACA: (Austrian or Black Pine) A robust-growing variety, with long, dark green, stiff needles. Does well on all soils and is one of the best evergreens for seashore planting. **2 ft., 75c; 3 ft., $1.00.**

P. MUGHUS: (Dwarf Mugho Pine) Of the highest value where a low dense spreading growth is desired. Very dark foliage and extremely hardy. **12 in., 65c; 18 in., $1.00; 2 ft., $2.00.**

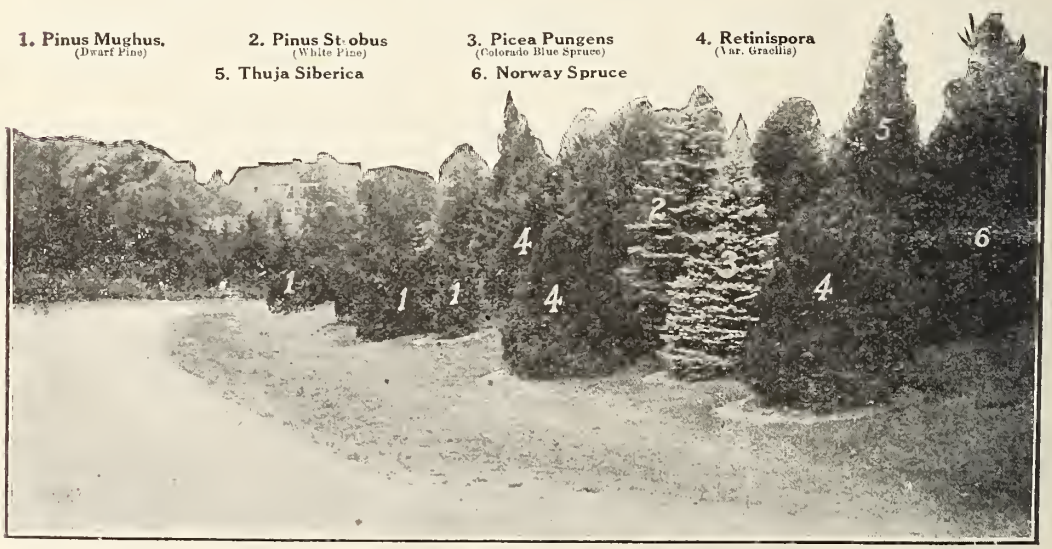
P. STROBUS: (White Pine) The most valuable of all evergreens for timber purposes. A well-grown individual tree, with its light, silvery foliage is always highly ornamental. In age this pine is most impressive. Useful for hedges, as it can be clipped like a shrub. **2½-3 ft., 50c; 4 ft., 90c; 5 ft., $1.50.**

NORWAY SPRUCE: (Picea Excelsa) A lofty tree of perfect pyramidal form, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly handsome and picturesque. Very popular, and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind-breaks. **10-15 in., 2 yr. transplanted, 15c each, $1.00 per 10, $9.00 per 100; 18-24 in., 2 yr. transplanted, 25c each, $2.25 per 10, $20.00 per 100; 2-3 ft., 3 yr. transplanted, 35c each, $3.00 per 10.**

IRISH JUNIPER: (J. Hibernica) Erect and tapering in growth forming a pillar of deep green foliage. A general favorite for cemetery planting, and useful for formal planting with other evergreens and for small yards, rockeries, etc. **2-3 ft., 50c each, $4.00 per 10.**

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE: (Picea Pungens) The Blue Spruce is the most beautiful of all conifers. Its silver foliage, glistening in the sunlight, makes it surpass in beauty any other evergreen. It is very hardy, a good grower, will withstand severe winters and excessive moisture, and is very easily transplanted. Note how this beautiful tree stands out distinct among the other evergreens. **Small size, $1.00 each; larger size, $2.00.**

P. VAR. KOSTERIANA: (Kosters Blue Spruce) This variety is identical with the type. Foliage silvery blue; the bluest strain that can be selected; grafted from the famous Koster variety. **15-18 in., $1.00; 2 ft., $2.50; 3 ft., $3.00; 4 ft., $5.00.**



EVERGREEN TREES (Continued)

HEMLOCK: (P. Canadensis) A most graceful and beautiful variety, quite different from all others. Branches droop, and the dark, bluish foliage is very delicate. A beautiful lawn tree, and makes an ornamental hedge. **2-3 ft., $1.00; $9.00 per 10; 4-5 ft., $1.25 each; $10.00 per 10.**

RETINSPORA: (R. Var. Gracilis) A dwarf variety rather irregular in habit, with short, dark green foliage. Very bushy and desirable. **1½-2 ft., $1.25; 2-2½ ft., $2.00; 3 ft., $3.00.**

SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE: (T. Var. Siberica) The best of all the genus for this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in Winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree of great value for ornament, screens, and hedges. **$1.00 each.**

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE: (T. Occidentalis) A beautiful native tree, commonly known as the White Cedar; especially valuable for screens and hedges, as it grows rapidly. Most popular, and succeeds everywhere. **15-18 in., 25c each; 10 for $2.00. 18-24 in., 35c each; 10 for $3.00.**

BALSAM FIR: (A. Balsamea) Very erect and regular, pyramidal in shape; foliage dark green and lustrous above, pale ou under side. Grows rapidly and is hardy. **18-24 in., 40c each; 10 for $3.50; 3-4 ft., $2.25 each; 10 for $20.00.**

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

RHODODENDRON: (Rose Bay) Through its blooming season in June and July, no shrub in Nature's garden the world over can compare with this. In winter the great, leathery leaves of the Rhododendrons form rich banks of green, quite different in character and color-tone from the tints of the conifers. Their summer blossoming, in richness and splendid individuality, can be compared only to that of the Magnolias. Rhododendrons are most effective and most easily cared for when planted in large beds or groups, so that their flowers may be displayed in rich masses. They will grow in any good soil, but are finest in a somewhat sheltered location where the soil is deep, well drained, and mulched with leaves. In hot dry weather SOAK the ground, say about once a week. A protection of leaves and brush during the Winter will be beneficial. No evergreen shrub cultivated in the colder climates is more effective than the Rhododendrons, and will repay anyone for the special attention required to obtain their best results. We have them in a variety of colors; white, red, and purple being the most attractive, strong, bushy plants, well set with flower buds. **12-18 in., 70c each; 10 for $6.00. 18-24 in., 85c each; 10 for $7.50.**

HOLLY-LEAVED ASHBERRY: (Mahonia Aquifolia) The handsome, prickly foliage is deep, glossy green in Spring, turning to bright bronze in Winter. In May little yellow flowers are produced. One of the most popular of Dwarf Shrubs. **10-12 in., 45c each; 10 for $4.00.**

MOUNTAIN LAUREL: (Kalmia Latifolia) Glossy green, shining foliage; bears flowers in large clusters and delicate pink in color. Hardy even in Northern New England. Not difficult to grow as a shrub, requiring reasonable damp location, and preferring deep, leaf-mold soil. **15-18 in., $1.25 each; $11.00 per 10.**

Second to None in His District

Reilly Bros., Dansville, N. Y. Chester, N. H., Dec. 10, 1914

Dear Sirs: Your nursery stock has proven satisfactory, has grown fine and is **second to none in this district.** I am pleased to recommend it to my friends. Sincerely,

GEO. D. RAND

COMMON SNOWBALL

A general favorite on account of its large clusters of white flowers in June.

RHODODENDRONS

No Evergreen Shrub cultivated in the colder climates is more effective when in bloom than the Rhododendrons.

HEDGE PLANTS

MODERN home makers are planting hedges in lieu of the discarded fence, at little extra cost and vast increase of sightliness. No fence ever built equals in beauty a well-grown hedge. For screens or protective purposes, they are as effective as an expensive iron or wire fence. Then too, the expense of painting and repairing is avoided. There are numerous deciduous and evergreen shrubs that may be used to advantage for hedge purposes. **The ones we list here are the most popular and trustworthy.**

To secure a good hedge it is necessary to plant well. Care should be taken in preparing the ground. Dig a trench about 2 feet deep and 2 to 3 ft. wide. If the soil is good, and rich, it may be replaced but if of doubtful character, mix in some better. Apply about three inches of rotted manure or an equivalent in commercial fertilizer, and mix the entire heap thoroughly before returning to the trench. In planting a privet hedge, if the plants are to be in a single row, set them about twelve inches apart; if in a double row, about eighteen inches apart each way and alternately. The single row is very effective, but naturally the double row makes a wider and denser hedge. No matter how strong the plants, cut back severely at planting, and covering the branches a little above the crown makes density. Trimming should commence after the plants are well established; in Spring before the buds swell, and again in July, also sometimes after unusually strong growth, later in the summer.

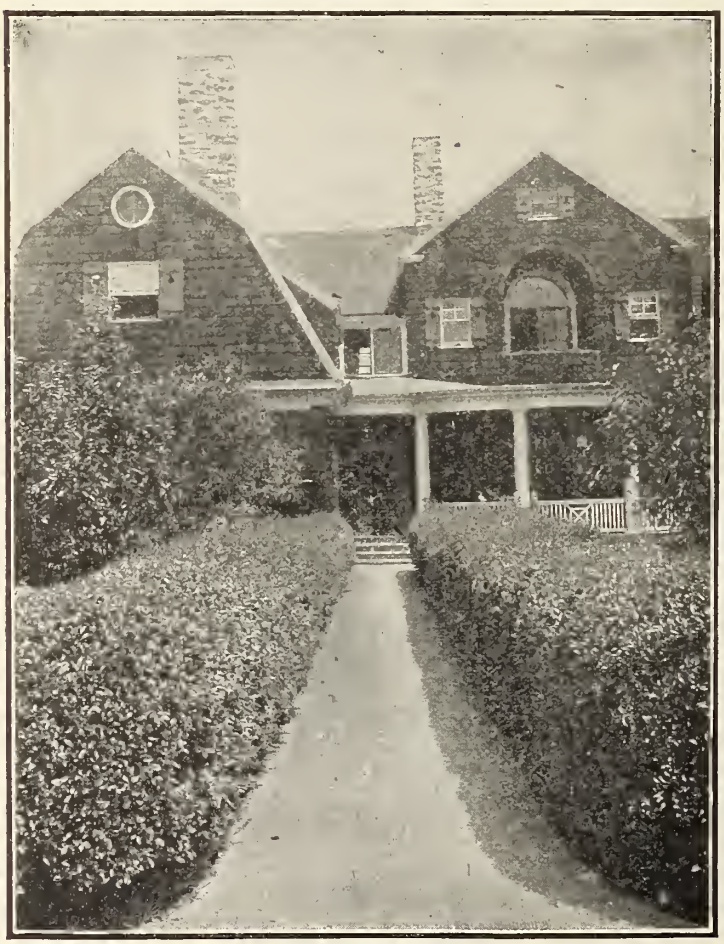
Work the soil thoroughly into the roots. Settle the ground firmly so that each plant will set as solidly as a post. Mulching heavily with some coarse material for a distance of one or two feet on both sides is a good plan, especially with evergreens. All exposure of the roots to sun and air should be strictly avoided. Honey Locust should be planted 8-10 inches apart, Osage Orange, 6-8 inches apart; Japan Quince, 15-18 inches apart; Berberius Thumbergi, 12-15 inches apart.

Other shrubs and evergreens will also be found desirable for ornamental hedging, such as Roses, Altheas, Spirea, American Arbor Vitae, descriptions of which you will find on other pages of this catalogue. A studied assortment of the taller growing shrubs, planted with regard to color and foliage contrast and different blooming seasons, affords an excellent opportunity for pleasure and artistic effects.

HONEY LOCUST: Very hardy, and the cheapest and best for defensive hedges. Makes a strong and long-lived hedge. **15c each; 60c per 10; $4.00 per 100.**

JAPAN QUINCE: Unquestionably the finest of all plants, for an ornamental hedge. Grows very compactly, will submit to any amount of pruning, while the brilliant and showy scarlet flowers make it exceedingly attractive. **30c each; $2.50 per 10; $20.00 per 100.**

BARBERRY THUMBERGII: A comparatively new shrub of low growing habit, seldom ever four feet, unrivaled for beauty. Foliage is a bright green until Autumn when it changes to brilliant tints of crimson and yellow. The conspicuous crimson berries remain on throughout the Winter, giving a very pleasing effect. **20c each; $1.50 per 10; $14.00 per 100.**



CALIFORNIA PRIVET

CALIFORNIA PRIVET: Whether on a farm, or in a city, California Privet helps greatly to complete the homestead and makes for satisfaction and contentment in the daily life of those who dwell there. Park, cemetery, walk, drive, church grounds—all can use California Privet to very great advantage.

As a hedge it can be trimmed into any shape, square, round, or ridged, low or high. Single bushes will make pyramids, globes, or any odd and different shapes desired. They are fine, both for their flowers and their greenery. A hedge or bush is easily kept growing and easily kept trimmed. The cost of planting and up-keep is low. A Privet hedge will make a practical and efficient fence too. It will not use much space, for neither the branches nor the roots spread to any extent, except that the branches go high, and the roots go deep.

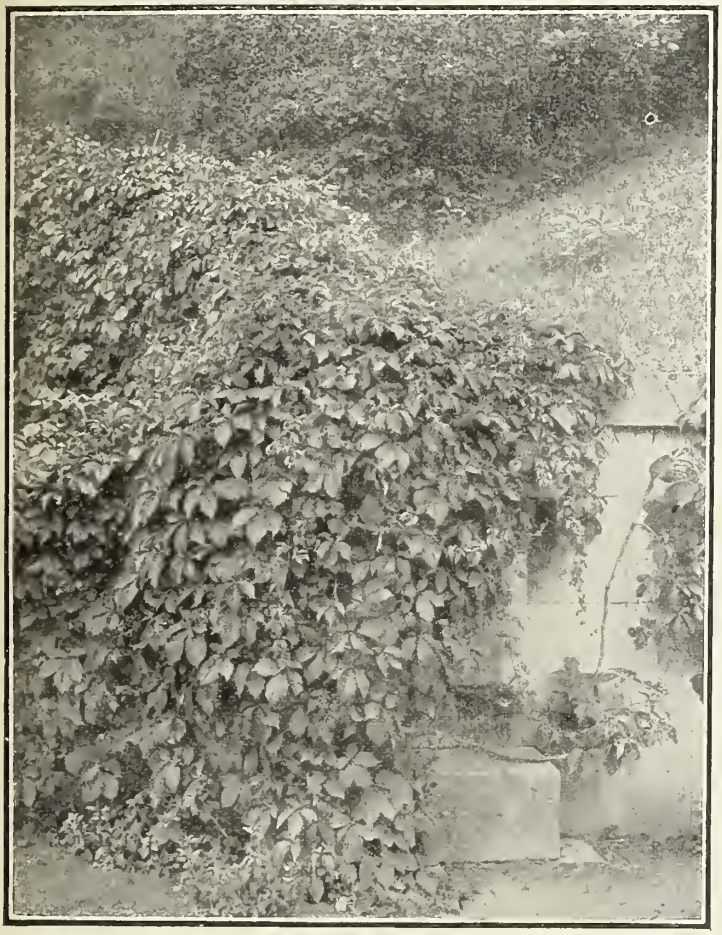
12 to 18 in.	-	**$2.50 per hundred**
18 to 24 in.	-	**$3.00 per hundred**
2 to 3 Feet	-	**$3.50 per hundred**

If you desire information, write us. The free service of our Correspondence Department is at your disposal.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

FLOWERING vines and ornamental creepers enhance the comfort and beauty of the home grounds fully as much as shrubs and trees. Vines over the porch give a welcome shade on a hot day and, when permitted to clamber over the buildings, tone down many sharp angles and other building defects. When in bloom the Clematis, Honeysuckle, and Wistaria are surely beautiful, while the foliage is clean and attractive at all times. All vines in this list are strong, robust growers, requiring little attention other than to trim them.

The ground where the vines are planted should be deeply spaded, fertilizers should not be allowed to come in direct contact with the roots, but a top dressing of well-rotted manure is advisable. The first Summer a mulch of clippings or leaves will keep the roots moist and cool, enabling the plants to make a rapid growth.



VIRGINIA CREEPER

AMPELOPSIS VETCHII: (Boston Ivy) This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with over-lapping foliage, giving it the apearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in the autumn. It is hardy and becomes more popular every year. **Strong Plants, 25c each, 5 for $1.00.**

AMERICAN IVY OR VIRGINIA CREEPER: (A. Quinquefolia) A native vine of rapid growth, with large luxuriant foliage, which in autumn assumes the most gorgeous crimson and purple coloring. **20c each, 6 for $1.00.**

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Nearly an evergreen climber, retains its leaves until Mid-Winter. It flowers in abundance from July to December and is the most fragrant of all varieties. **25c each, 5 for $1.00.**

BIGNONIA or TRUMPET VINE: An old favorite grown in most every garden. Flowers perfectly trumpet shaped, bright scarlet. A rapid grower; blooms almost continuously through the summer. **25c each, 5 for $1.00.**

WISTARIA, CHINESE PURPLE: A most beautiful climber of rapid growth and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. **35c each; 10 for $3.00.**

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE: A strong and rapid growing tropical vine with magnificent green foliage; curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers. Gives quick and dense shade and is adapted for arbors and trellises. **35c each, 10 for $3.00.**

CLEMATIS

These vines flower profusely, and are the most showy and effective of the hardy climbers. All kinds listed are entirely hardy. A rich soil of light, loam character is the best for Clematis and a little mixture of lime will make it better. Mulching with half-rotted manure at the approach of Winter tends to increase the strength of the plants and size of flowers.

JACKMANNI: The well-known large flowering blue Clematis. The beautiful flowers, when fully expanded, measure four to six inches in diameter. Intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continously from July until cut off by frost. The plant is hardy of fairly quick growth and an abundant bloomer. **35c each, 10 for $3.00.**

HENRYI: This is the finest of all large flowering Clematis, and should find a place in every collection. It is not only a vigorous grower, but a remarkably free and continuous bloomer, beginning with the earliest and holding on with the latest. Flowers large, of a beautiful creamy white, with reddish chocolate anthers. A very desirable variety. **35c each, 10 for $3.00.**

PANICULATA: The small flowering, sweet-scented Japan Clematis. One of the most vigorous, beautiful and desirable of all climbers. It is a very rapid grower, and desirable wherever a strong and rapid-growing vine is needed on walls, verandas, fences, etc. In late summer it produces dense sheets of medium size, pure white flowers **35c each, 10 for $3.00.**

CLIO ROSE

ROSES

THERE is perhaps no plant or flower so generally cultivated as the rose. For extensive grounds, for small lawns, for porch or trellis, for borders and hedges, greenhouse or pot culture, roses are used with charming effect, and our wide assortment affords unlimited range in selection of varieties of beauty and fragrance for all purposes. We have attempted to describe and classify in this catalogue only such varieties as are properly suited for general culture and which may be grown successfully under ordinary methods of cultivation by the amateur. Every garden may be made to give an abundance of roses in season.

Our hardy, field-grown roses may be planted in the Fall or Spring. If planted in the Fall, special care should be taken to set them deep enough and tread the earth firmly down on the roots.

Our bushes are grown out of doors, in ordinary soil, and are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to produce. If planted properly and cared for, they will give perfect satisfaction.

Rich soil, and good cultivation are necessary to produce satisfactory results. In planting, use plenty of old composted stable manure, which should be worked into and thoroughly mixed with the soil, but should not be thrown into the hole or allowed to come into direct contact with the roots. The holes should be dug large enough to allow the roots to spread out in their natural position. Cover the roots with fine, moist soil, being careful to work it around and under the plants so that there may be no vacant spaces. Press firmly down on the roots. This is important, as, if not done, the plants are liable to dry out before they can make a start. Inasmuch as roses bloom on the present season's growth, judicious pruning is essential, new growth is sure to increase bloom. If Winter protection is necessary, a good plan is to hill the earth up around the bush three or four inches, then cover with dead leaves or some such coarse material. In the early Spring, before sap starts, cut off all dead tips. In planting a rose bed, the plants should be set twelve to fifteen inches apart.

SELECT VARIETIES OF ROSES HYBRID PERPETUALS

ALFRED COLOMB: Extra large, round flower and full; color bright carmine crimson. One of the very best dark colored sorts. **20c each, $2.00 per dozen.**

CAPTAIN HAYWARD: Bright scarlet, very vivid in summer and glowing in autumn. Large, full and bold, making a flower of striking beauty. **25c each, $2.50 per dozen.** .. .. ..

CAPTAIN CHRISTY: Delicate flesh pink, shading deeper at center. Double flowers of bright, satiny appearance. **25c each, $2.50 per dozen.**

CLIO: A grand addition to the white or blush hardy garden roses. Flower is simply perfect in form and magnificent in all stages of growth. Plant strong and vigorous, with large, handsome foliage. Without question the finest white hybrid. **20c each, $2.00 per dozen.**

COUQUETTE DES ALPS: Large, full, finely formed flower; color white, sometimes faintly tinged with faint blush. Profuse bloomer. **20c. each. $2.00 per dozen.**

COUNTESS OF OXFORD: A seedling from the Victor Verdier; bright carmine, fading in the sun. Very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless. Foliage very handsome, large and distinct. Fine in bud, valuable for forcing. **20c each, $2.00 per dozen.**

ROSES (Continued)

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI: A pure white large sized, and free flowering. It is a remarkably handsome plant with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is perfect in form on long fine stems and of the purest possible white. There is nothing in the line of perfectly hardy roses that can compare with this one in form, color, and general finish. 35c each, $3.50 per dozen.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT: Too well known to require lengthy description. It still holds first place among the dark red roses and is one of the most satisfactory to grower. A rich, crimson scarlet. 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.

GENERAL WASHINGTON: Brilliant red, good bloomer, hardy everywhere. Recommended as a satisfactory variety. 25c each, $2.50 per dozen.

HUGH DICKSON: Intense crimson, shaded scarlet; very large, full and magnificent form, with high pointed center; growth upright and vigorous, free and continuous blooming; the finest of all autumn roses, highly perfumed. 35c each; $3.50 per dozen.

MARSHAL P. WILDER: Vigorous grower, with clean, healthy foliage, flowering profusely and long after others are out of bloom. Color is a bright cherry carmine. 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.

MARGARET DICKSON: Of magnificent form; white with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped, and of great substance; fragrant, a fine variety; foliage very large, dark green. 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.

MAGNA CHARTA: Extra large, full flower of fine form; bright rosy pink in color; hardy, and an excellent bloomer. 25c each, $2.50 per dozen.

PAUL NEYRON: This is regarded as the largest rose in cultivation; is a free bloomer, hardy, and very desirable in every way; color deep, clear rose. 20c each; $2.00 per dozen.

PERSIAN YELLOW: Bright yellow, hardy and vigorous, a good sort, and popular. 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.

SOLEIL d'OR: Large, full and globular, fragrant buds, conical shaped; color varying from gold and orange yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. 35c each, $3.50 per dozen.

HYBRID TEA AND TEA SCENTED EVERBLOOMING ROSES

HELEN GOULD (Hybrid Tea): A true sport from Maman Cochet, duplicating its habit and foliage delicate pink. 30c each, $3.00 per dozen.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Hybrid Tea): Pure white; splendid, large buds, and full, double blooms. A sturdy grower, blooming steadily from early Spring until late frost. 30c each, $3.00 per dozen.

KILLARNEY (Hybrid Tea): Probably no other rose has ever taken such a prominent place so quickly as Killarney. It is already one of the most popular of our garden roses, and also one of the leading varieties for Winter cut flowers It is perfectly hardy in this latitude; in growth is strong and robust, and as free flowering as any rose we know. In color it is a sparkling, brilliant, imperial pink; the blooms are large, the buds long and pointed, the petals very large and of great substance. 25c each, $2.50 per dozen.

LADY HILLINGTON: (Tea Scented Everblooming) Deep apricot yellow to orange, long, pointed buds; a very free-flowering forcer and striking, decorative rose. 35c each, $3.50 per dozen.

LA FRANCE: (Hybrid Tea) Silvery rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of great beauty. Fragrant blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection. 25c each, $2.50 per dozen.

METEOR: (Hybrid Tea) Rich velvet crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. One of our best general utility roses. The plant is of vigorous growth and very free flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or in pots. 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.

DWARF POLYANTHA OR BABY RAMBLERS

ANCHEN MUELLER: Brilliant pink; flowers in profusion, with long petals gracefully curved. Splendid for bedding and dwarf hedges, everblooming and hardy. 18c each, $1.80 per dozen, $15.00 per 100.

MRS. CUTBUSH: Bright deep pink, blooms in large clusters throughout the growing season. One of the choicest of the baby class for bedding and dwarf hedges. 18c each, $1.80 per dozen, $15.00 per 100.

CATHERINE ZEIMET: Pure snow-white, double blooms in profuse clusters. A compact, bushy grower of dwarf habit; everblooming and hardy. 18c each, $1.80 per dozen, $15.00 per 100.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

CRIMSON RAMBLER: This remarkable rose was originally received from Japan. The plant is of very vigorous growth, making shoots of from eight to ten feet high in a season, and therefore the most desirable climbing variety. The flowers hold their beautiful crimson color a long time without fading and give a most magnificent effect in contrast to the bright, glossy foliage. It is entirely hardy and the greatest acquisition among roses for the past ten years. 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.

BALTIMORE BELLE: White with blush center, very full and double; one of the finest climbing roses; a rapid grower, with hardy and luxuriant foliage and immense clusters of flowers. 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.

DOROTHY PERKINS: Large for rose of this class, very double, of a beautiful shell pink, and sweetly scented. Flowers are borne in clusters of thirty or forty. One of the best. 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.

QUEEN OF PRAIRIE: Bright rose red, frequently with striped foliage and quite deeply serrated. 20c each, $2.00 per dozen.

TREE ROSES

The tree roses are grafted on hardy rose stalks four or five feet high, are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome plants for the lawn or rose border. In this shape we offer only the Hybrid Perpetual or hardy class. We have them in white, the different shades of pink, red and crimson. Fine strong trees that will bloom nicely the first year. 70c each, $7.50 per dozen.

TREES AND PLANTS BY PARCEL POST

Living Trees and Plants Delivered Free At Your Door By Uncle Sam's Parcel Post Service.

We Pay the Postage. Just send us your order and get the trees and plants direct from the Nursery row by early mail; the package being delivered to you by the regular free delivery wagon on your route without any extra charge for transportation.

You Save One-third to One-half what agents charge and the trees and plants come to you without any delay.

These "Parcel Post Size" trees and plants are strong, healthy, vigorous, well developed and stocky, but smaller than our other sizes. They will give satisfactory results, grow rapidly, and make just as large and thrifty trees and plants as any of the other sizes. For planters who are a long distance away from the Railroad and therefore unable to get trees and plants by Freight or Express, this Parcel Post service is particularly convenient.

Parcel Post Size Trees and Plants Postpaid.

Careful attention is given to the packing of all Parcel Post orders and we guarantee the stock to reach you in good condition. Send in your order now—we know you will be pleased.

The following prices must be used for all Parcel Post orders and the order should amount to at least one dollar.

APPLE TREES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 9c; 10 for $ 85; $8.00 per 100.

STANDARD PEAR TREES.

(Any varicty in this catalogue) Each 9c; 10 for $ 85; $8.00 per 100.

PEACH TREES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 9c; 10 for $ .85; $8.00 per 100.

PLUM TREES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 10c; 10 for $ .90; $8.50 per 100.

CRAB APPLE TREES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 9c; 10 for $ 85; $8.00 per 100.

CHERRY TREES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 15c; 10 for $1.40; $12.00 per 100.

QUINCE TREES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 10c; 10 for $ .90; $8.50 per 100.

APRICOT TREES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 10c; 10 for $ .90; $8.50 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) 10 for 25c; 25 for 40c; $1.00 per 100.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) 5 for 70c; 25 for $2.75; $10.00 per 100.

GRAPES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 15c; 10 for $1.40; $12.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES.

(Any variety in this catalogue except St. Regis) 10 for 60c; 25 for $1.40; $5.00 per 100.
St. Regis, 10 for $1.50; 25 for $3.00; $12.00 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) 10 for 60c; 25 for $1.40; $5.00 per 100.

DEWBERRIES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 8c; 10 for $ 50; $4.00 per 100.

CURRANTS.

(Any variety in this catalogue except Perfection) Each 15c; 10 for $1.50; $8.50 per 100.
Perfection, Each 20c; 10 for $1.50; $13.00 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 20c; 10 for $1.80; $15.00 per 100.

ASPARAGUS.

(Any variety in this catalogue) 10 for 30c; 25 for 6 .60; $1.75 per 100.

RHUBARB.

(Any variety in this catalogue) 10 for 30c; 25 for $ .60; $1.75 per 100.

ROSES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 25c; 10 for $2.25; $20.00 per 100.

CLIMBING VINES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 35c; 10 for $3.00; $25.00 per 100.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Honey Locust, Orange—Each 10c; 10 for $ .90; $8.00 per 100.
Japan Quince, Barberry Thunbergii—Each 25c; 10 for $2.25; $20.00 per 100.
California Privet—10 for 80c; 25 for $1.90; $5.00 per 100.

SHRUBS.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 30c; 10 for $2.75; $25.00 per 100.

PEONIES.

(Any variety in this catalogue) Each 35c; 10 for $3.00; $25.00 per 100.

"FAIRVIEW FARM," WHERE WE HAVE 700,000 FRUIT TREES GROWING

ONE SOLID BLOCK OF REILLY BROTHERS "BLUE RIBBON" FRUIT TREES. [NOTE VIEW OF DANSVILLE VILLAGE IN THE DISTANCE]

No. 1—150,000 1 year Apple and Pear. No. 2—230,000 1 year Dwarf Pear, Plum, Cherry and Quince. No. 3—320,000 2 and 3 year Cherry, Apple and Pear.

It takes endless care, skilled labor, constant vigilanee and modern equipment to grow trees like these, but we know that trees of quality are the only kind that will give satisfaetion. We're here to grow trees, and if we sell our customers the kind they want, that will live and sueceed for them, then we suceeed too. If trees fail, our business suffers. Therefore, trees of quality are the only kind we send out—trees with plenty of fibrous roots, strong and well-branehed tops, elean, healthy, true to name, and first-class in every way. They come to you direct from the nursery row, carefully packed, in the best condition for transplanting.

Conclusive Evidence of the Superior Quality of Reilly Brothers Dansville Grown Fruit Trees

Apples, Plums and Cherries are Specialties on a New Hampshire Farm—Raspberries and Currants do Well—Berries that Survive the Cold Winters—Good Money in Growing Currants of Quality.

Are Large and Small Fruits Profitable?

The following article by the editor of the New England Homestead should convince the most skeptical that small fruits and bearing orchards will yield ,larger profits per acre with less labor than any other crop the farmer may raise.

WHILE at the Vermont state fair in 1911, the editor noticed among the numerous exhibits one decorated with a crab apple sign, "Echo Farm." The display contained about 200 varieties of fruit and vegetables, there being 41 varieties of apples shown. The following facts were secured: Echo farm is located in Grafton county, N. H., about 16 miles from the Vermont state fair grounds. It was founded by Rowel Colby in 1780, who came from southern New Hampshire, bringing with him 75 apple trees tied to his back, a few of which are alive at the present time. One of them has a circumference of 12 feet. The present manager of the fruit department, F. L. Colby, is a great grandson of the original settler and is deeply interested in horticulture, having 2,500 fruit trees at present.

There are 80 odd varieties of apples on the place, but only four or five are planted for commercial purposes, as follows: Alexander, McIntosh, Baldwin and Spy. The Alexander is prized very highly. It brings the highest price in New York, and the freight is only 2 cents more per barrel than to Boston. Alexander is a very showy apple and 60 good specimens last fall filled a bushel box. Spy is prized highly.

In the plum orchard there are some 750 trees, mostly Japanese and hybrids. These types are freer from black knot, blight and other diseases than the Europeans. They are much better shippers. Burbank and Red June are the leading varieties.

Cherries Bring $4 a Bushel

There are 700 sour cherry, practically all of one variety, Montmorency. This cherry has proved so much superior to all others that it does not pay to plant anything else, says Mr. Colby. Cherries are marketed in quart baskets packed in strawberry crates and prices range from $4 to 4.80 per crate. (Note what Mr. Colby says regarding price and quality of Reilly Brothers Montmorency Cherry Trees in letter reproduced below.)

Raspberries Are Leaders

In the small fruit line raspberries are the specialty, about four acres being given to this crop. Worthy, Early, King, Loudon and Cuthbert are the varieties planted.

"Cuthbert is a very thrifty grower, but does not need so high fertilizing as some of the others. One application of the 3-6-6 fertilizer, at the rate of 1000 pounds per acre, is sufficient to give an excellent crop. Cuthbert succeeds best here in the matted row system. Kept in hills the canes grow too large and are more liable to winterkill. Within a radius of a few miles of Echo farm there are 2,000 summer people through July and August. This makes an excellent market, the best berries retailing at 12½ cents per pint. The berries are all packed in pint baskets, part being sold directly to the consumer and the balance shipped to return 10 cents a pint."

The currant patch contains about 1,000 bushes, mostly of the Red Cross variety. It is a very vigorous grower, making a remarkably large bush in a very short time. "Its fault, if it has one, is that it is sometimes inclined to overbear, making the fruit smaller. This can be overcome by more severe pruning and higher feed. The currants are planted 3x6 feet, and for a fertilizer receive the 5-6-6 chemical, varying from a small quantity to about a pound for a full-grown bush."

Mr. Colby speaks of a New Hampshire farmer who a year ago sold over $500 worth of native chestnuts from his pasture. It would seem as if there should be some encouragement for the improvement of chestnuts.—*New England Homestead.*

F. L. COLBY,
Fruit Enthusiast and Manager of the Fruit Department of "Echo Farm"
(See his letter below)

Mr. Colby endorses the high quality and low prices of our carefully grown stock

Reilly Brothers, Dansville, N. Y. Enfield, N. H., Nov. 20, 1914

Dear Sirs: We have purchased nursery stock from pretty near all sections of the country including such distant states as Oregon, California, Texas, Georgia, Missouri, Nebraska and South Dakota and will say that without exception we consider Dansville grown the best.

And in regard to Dansville grown stock we have been unable to find any other firm from which we could secure clean, healthy, thrifty trees at the price we have purchased them of you.

It is almost needless to say that of the last 350 Montmorency cherry trees received from you we have lost scarcely a tree. Very truly, F. L. COLBY

Why don't you plant an orchard and get your share of the profits?

Press of F. A. Owen Co., Dansville, N. Y.